

Dec. 22 '20

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

December 22, 1920

\$2.00 per Year



-- Photo by Jessop Studio

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12x3½	9.00	2.85	13x4	11.40	2.95	14x4½	13.10	3.40	15x5	15.50	4.25
11x4	10.50	2.75	12x4½	12.00	3.05	13x4½	13.40	3.50	16x5	16.00	4.50
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With but the companionship of your golf-clubs, hike right away to

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Every comfort—best of society—salubrious atmosphere await you with fresh scenic beauties for every day reached by perfect roads.

A real paradise for the motorist—Excellent golf courses.

C.P.R. takes you there through 500 miles of magnificent panorama—the

**CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES**

**TWO TRAINS DAILY.** Luxurious sleepers. Library Compartment Observation Cars.

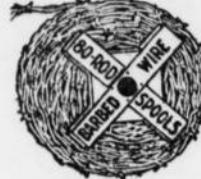
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A Bargain day offer direct to our Farmer Customers and Friends Best Galvanized Barb Wire—80-Rod Spools



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F.O.B. our Winnipeg Warehouse. Terms: Cash with order or C.O.D.

Write for prices on our full line of Woven Fencing, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Brace Wire, Staples, Etc. We are the Farmers' Friend. Write us about your Fence plans. Descriptive literature, price list and order blanks upon request. Do it now. We make prompt shipment.

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Made from No. 1 selected natural Black Hides. Tanned and manufactured with the best of trimmings in our own tannery, and every coat \$ 50.00

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Made from No. 1 selected Long-Haired Hides. Size, 65x65, \$30.00; 60x65, \$27.50; 55x60, \$25.00. Cost less than the common all-pieced Goat Robe.

**WE** are the largest tanners in the West of customers own Horse and Cattle Hides for Robes, Rawhide and Lace Leather.

**WRITE FOR PRICE LIST**

**The Wheat City Tannery Ltd., Brandon**

## NOTICE TO PRODUCERS

### Canadian Wheat Board Participation Certificates

In terms of Participation Certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board, no claim made under or in respect of these Certificates will be paid unless such claim is made and Certificates surrendered to the board on or before the 31st day of December, 1920.

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES MUST BE SURRENDERED TO THE BOARD ON OR BEFORE THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1920.

BY ORDER OF THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

Winnipeg, Man., November 29, 1920.

JAMES STEWART, Chairman.  
H. TOOLEY, Secretary.

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Have you a second-hand, two or three-plow Tractor to trade in part payment for a new four-plow, kerosene-burning Tractor of standard, well-known make? State make, model, age, condition and present location and best price in first letter.

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It can be and should be installed in your home. Write for our descriptive circular and blue prints—sent free anywhere.

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Manufacturers of Soil Pipes and Fittings,  
Tank Heaters, Feed Cookers, Etc.  
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The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$2.00 per year, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$2.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$3.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank, or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,**  
Editor and Manager.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XIII.



December 22, 1920

**ADVERTISING RATES**

Commercial Display ..... 72c. per agate line  
Livestock Display ..... 45c. per agate line

Livestock Display-Classified, \$6.75 per inch  
Classified ..... 9c. per word per issue  
(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Co-operation in Agriculture

*What a Co-operative Association Is—The Essential Difference Between a Co-operative Organization and a Capital Stock Corporation—By G. Harold Powell*

This is the first of a series of 12 short articles on the Fundamental Principles of Co-operation in Agriculture, by G. Harold Powell, author of Co-operation in Agriculture, and general manager of one of the largest co-operative marketing associations on the continent. Mr. Powell is recognized as the leading authority on co-operative marketing in America. Read these articles. They are just what you have been looking for.

A CO-OPERATIVE association is one in which the members form an agency through which they conduct their own business for their greatest mutual advantage. To be co-operative, it must be formed of producers exclusively, and managed by them, and the benefits must be returned to them in proportion to the patronage of each.

The capital necessary to create the agency and its facilities should be contributed by the members in proportion to the use which each makes of it. Also the capital contributions of each member should be kept progressively proportional to the individual shipments, or purchases, or other

uses made of the agency, as nearly as this may be done.

The members may determine in each instance—having in mind the character of the industry and the necessities of production, storage, manufacture, distribution and sale—whether a producers' organization shall be formed with or without capital stock, whether it shall have equal or unequal voting powers of members, or whether it shall pay interest or dividends on the capital.

In considering the distribution of earnings, it is also fundamental that that part which is used as a dividend on the paid-in capital should not represent more than a reasonable rate of interest on the money advanced by the

members; and, of the balance, if there is a net earning in excess of the dividend requirements, a small part may be placed in a reserve fund and all of the remainder distributed as a patronage dividend—unless other withholdings are agreed to in advance by the members. Whenever the interest or the dividends are considered as a profit, earned by the capital, rather than as a fair return for its use, the association is primarily a capitalistic and not a co-operative organization.

If it is a co-operative capital stock corporation, that is formed, it is fundamental that the capital either be contributed by the members in proportion of the use that they make of their organization, or else that there be a reasonable limitation on the amount of stock that a member may acquire. It is also fundamental, in that case, that



G. Harold Powell

WHEN the farmers of the prairie provinces were informed of the plot on the part of certain protected manufacturers to cripple, and if possible destroy, The Guide by the withdrawal of advertisements, the response was prompt. Already nearly 400 resolutions of unanimous support have been passed by local associations. The Canadian Council of Agriculture, the provincial executives of the United Farmers of Alberta, and also of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, have all declared unanimously in favor of standing by The Guide. At the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, held in Calgary, the delegates

the voting power of members be equal, or else that the voting power of each member be regulated within reasonable limits.

There is an essential difference between a co-operative organization and a capital stock corporation operated for profit. A capital stock corporation for profit is founded on the earning capacity of the capital invested, and that investment is the basis of administration, and of control, and of the distribution of earnings. The co-operative organization, on the other hand, is founded for the mutual benefit of the members, while the earnings, or profits, are returned, not on the basis of the capital which each member has contributed, but rather on the volume of his shipments, or his purchases, or are proportional to any other use which he makes of the association.

The foundation of the co-operative association is men, and, preferably, each member has an equal voice in directing its operations; but in the capital stock corporation for profit, the foundation is capital and the voice of the stockholder in its direction is proportional to the capital contributed by him. Therefore, a co-operative organization may be tested by the motive underlying its operations. In the former, it is operated for the mutual help of the members; in the latter, it is for the profit or advantage of the corporation itself.

## Mobilizing for Defence

*Organized Farmers Will Not See Guide  
Crippled by Protectionists*

authorized the board of directors to provide whatever financial support might be necessary to enable The Guide to carry on its work.

The following are the resolutions that have been passed:

**Council of Agriculture**

The Canadian Council of Agriculture unanimously declared as follows on December 8:

"Whereas an organized campaign is in progress by and among the protected manufacturers of Eastern Canada to cripple or control the low tariff press of Canada through the withdrawal of advertisements:

"And whereas this campaign is de-

signed to bring the press of Canada under the control of the privileged interests and stifle the free expression of public opinion;

"And whereas this campaign is simply a scheme to use the financial strength of the consumers to prevent these same consumers from receiving any journalistic support for their political opinions, because the money spent for advertising is charged up to the consumers in the price which they pay for their goods;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture condemns in the strongest possible terms this campaign on the part of the privileged interests to control the press of Canada, and recommends to the organized farmers of Canada and to all other supporters of a low tariff policy to resist this campaign by every means at their disposal."

**U.F.A. Executive**

The provincial executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, on November 26, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas certain protected manufacturers in Eastern Canada, who sell their goods to Western farmers, are withdrawing their advertisements from The Guide, because The Guide supports the policy of the U.F.A.;

"And whereas The Guide is employed as the official organ of the U.F.A., and is the only farm journal actively supporting the U.F.A. and its work;

"Therefore we, the provincial executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, recommend the members of the U.F.A. to support The Guide in every possible way that it may be able to carry on the fight for the organized farmers."

**Strong Financial Backing**

At the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, at Calgary, on November 26, the 365 delegates, speaking for the 36,000 shareholders of the company, who are the owners of The Guide, unanimously spoke as follows:

"Whereas certain large manufacturing industries, who sell their goods to Western farmers, are withdrawing their advertisements from The Grain Growers' Guide in an endeavor to force The Guide to cease supporting the policy of the organized farmers;

"And whereas this campaign to cripple and weaken The Grain Growers' Guide is a direct attack upon the organized farmers, as The Guide is the only

## Organize Your Own Buying Power And Help Yourself—Your Organization and Your OWN Paper

THE farmers of Western Canada have it in their own hands to build up a great journal of their own, and to receive from it service better than can be secured from any other paper. The method is a simple one, and there will be no cost.

The greater part of the revenue in every farm journal comes from advertising. It is the revenue which The Guide receives from advertising which enables it to give service to its readers. The Guide is owned by the organized farmers, and published solely for service. It is not published to make profits for any group of shareholders. But because The Guide supports the policy of the organized farmers through thick and thin it loses a great deal of advertising that is published in other papers that do not support the policy of the organized farmers.

Readers of The Guide can support The Guide and build up its advertising revenue by doing their buying as far as possible from those firms that advertise in The Guide. If each individual reader of The Guide who believes in the policy of the organized farmers, will adopt the policy of buying from Guide advertisers whenever possible, it will defeat the plan to cripple or destroy The Guide. Please put an X before the lines on the accompanying list of goods that you think you may be buying in the next few months. Send it to The Guide, and we will send you a complete list of firms advertising in The Guide who are handling those goods. This is the best method by which we can work together to help The Guide. Please mail us this marked list the first time you have a chance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

I am also a "backer" of the farmers' own paper. I expect to be in the market for the goods marked X below in the next few months. Please send me the list of Guide advertisers in each line, so that I may be able to assist The Guide as far as possible in making my purchases. Please also send me free the latest information you have on the plot to cripple The Guide.

<b>Automobile</b>	<b>Cream Separator</b>	<b>Bonds</b>
<b>Tire</b>	<b>Milking Machine</b>	<b>Life Insurance</b>
<b>Auto Accessories</b>	<b>Gas Engine</b>	<b>Paint</b>
<b>Tractor</b>	<b>Fanning Mill</b>	<b>Gopher Poison</b>
<b>Engine Gang</b>	<b>Piano</b>	<b>Harness</b>
<b>Threshing Machine</b>	<b>Talking Machine</b>	<b>Furniture</b>
<b>Binder</b>	<b>Furnace</b>	<b>Wire Fencing</b>
<b>Farm Lighting Plant</b>	<b>Stove</b>	<b>Lubricating Oil</b>
<b>Potato Machinery</b>	<b>Washing Machine</b>	<b>Watch</b>
<b>Lightning Rod</b>	<b>Carpet</b>	<b>Seeds</b>
<b>Stable Fixtures</b>	<b>Floor-Covering</b>	<b>Seed Drill</b>
<b>Lumber</b>	<b>Cement</b>	<b>Flour</b>
<b>Roofing</b>		

**Any other articles:**

Name..... P.O..... Prov.....

farm journal which has loyalty and consistently supported the organized farmers for the past twelve years, and the support of The Guide is absolutely necessary to the future growth and development of the farmers' organizations in this country;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the delegates, at the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, representing the 36,000 farmer shareholders of the company, urge upon all our shareholders to give their full support to The Guide by purchasing their requirements as far as possible from those firms who advertise in The Guide;

"And, further, we hereby authorize the board of directors of the company to extend to The Guide whatever financial support that may be necessary to enable The Guide to continue its work for the cause of the organized farmers in the future."

Note—The U.G.G. has a paid-up capital of \$2,600,000 and a reserve of \$2,000,000.

#### Saskatchewan Grain Growers

The following resolution was unani-

mously adopted by the Central executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at its meeting on December 8.

"Whereas certain protected manufacturers in Canada, who sell their goods to Western farmers, are withdrawing their advertising from The Grain Growers' Guide, because the latter supports the policy of the Grain Growers' Association;

"Therefore we, the provincial executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, urge upon the members and locals to support The Guide in every possible way in order that it may be able to continue to carry on as heretofore its vigorous fight for the fiscal and economic principles set forth in the New National Policy and for the interests of agriculture generally."

Hundreds of resolutions of support have come from the local associations of farmers and farm women from all three prairie provinces supporting The Guide, and hundreds of letters have been received from individual readers pledging their support in the struggle for the freedom of the press.

#### P.C.'s Valueless After Dec. 31

Participation certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board in respect of the sale of the 1919 wheat crop, must be presented to the board for payment by December 31, 1920, or they will not be cashed. This is a positive order of the board, and it has been widely advertised. Large numbers of the certificates, representing a large sum of money, are still being held by farmers and others, however, and some farmers have not yet taken the trouble to get their certificates. Seeing that the certificates are worth 48 cents a bushel, or 18 cents if the interim payment of 30 cents has been collected, it is difficult to understand why they are not being presented.

Holders of certificates can either turn them in to the bank, which will forward them to the board, or send them direct to the Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg, by registered mail.

In the case of lost certificates, the owner should notify the Canadian Wheat Board at once. It is understood that after December 31 the board will

consider the issue and payment of duplicate certificates direct to the owner.

#### British Consumer Takes Up Cudgels

The question of the embargo on Canadian cattle is beginning to receive attention from another quarter. David Brown, butchery manager, Dumferline, writing under the title, Our Meat Supplies in Danger, in the Scottish Co-operator of November 26, puts forward the demand on the part of consumers that the embargo be raised forthwith.

Record prices are being paid for beef at the present time in Great Britain. Reports of December 2 show that fat steers at Perth, went as high as 13s. per cwt., live weight, which is equivalent to 24s. here per lb. The Board of Agriculture returns for the previous week showed first quality beef to range from 11s. to 12s. per cwt. The price for the same grade last year at the same time, when meat was controlled was 7s. 6d. to 8s. This increase is due to a shortage of cattle, and in the face of it, a small section demands the exclusion of Canadian feeders as a measure of protection. Mr. Brown says in the course of his protest:

"Hitherto this question has only—with a few exceptions—occupied the attention of those directly associated with the livestock trade, and has always been discussed from that point of view. Now that meat has risen to the present high level, the interest of the public has been awakened to the necessity of taking action. . . .

"Meantime the position stands. The government refuses to remove this injustice, notwithstanding the fact that Canada has a considerable quantity of surplus stock, and we have the facilities for feeding them. We cannot afford to treat this with indifference much longer. It is a question that vitally affects us as a movement. We, as an organization representing the consumers, ought to concentrate all our efforts, and prosecute a forward movement with all the resources at our command. The whole position is iniquitous and inimical to the best interests of agriculture and the consuming public. It is a question of national importance and ought to be made a political issue. Redress is long overdue. Let us organize our forces at once, and make it first and foremost a consumers' battle. The stakes at issue—more abundant and cheaper supplies of meat—are well worth fighting for."

Editorially the paper endorses the article, and exposes the shallow defense about the exclusion of disease. The co-operative movement is now a force in British polities, and if the question of the embargo is made a political issue with the interests of the overburdened consuming public on one side and the protected interests of one section of agriculture opposed, it would seem to be a powerful vote getter for the side espousing free trade with Canada in live cattle.

#### Our Health Hints Department

Dear As You Like It,—My husband, although he appears well and strong, has got into the habit lately of gritting his teeth in his sleep. He is a farmer, and a hard worker. What would be the cause of him gritting his teeth?

Yours,

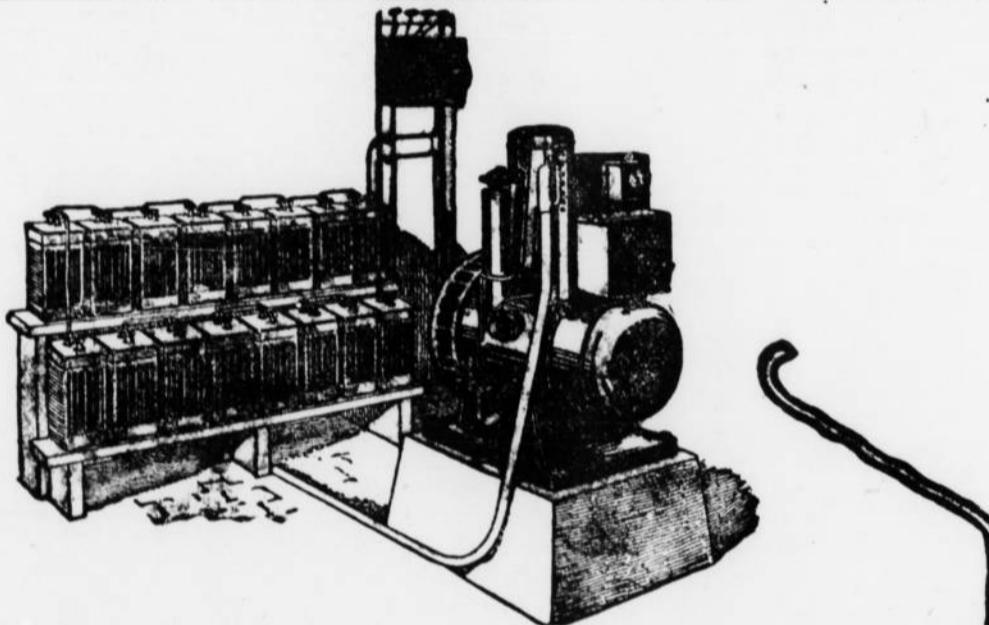
M. A.

Answer—Tell him to stop reading the editorials in The Grain Growers' Guide before retiring.—As You Like It, Manitoba Free Press.

#### Good-Bye, Dad

"I left my dad, his farm, his plow,  
Because my calf became his cow;  
I left my dad—t'was wrong of course—  
Because my colt became his horse;  
I left my dad to sow and reap,  
Because my lamb became his sheep;  
I dropped my hoe and stuck my fork  
Because my pig became his pork;  
The garden truck that I made grow  
Was his to sell and mine to hoe."

According to the terms of the treaty of Versailles, France entered into possession of the Alfachian Potash beds which belonged to the German government and German individuals. The beds cover a territory of 200 square kilometers, and are estimated to contain 1,472,000 tons of chloride of potassium, which would give 22 per cent. or 323,852 tons of pure potash.



## The Most Expensive Machinery Is Cheap Machinery

**Quality is the predominant feature of every Dominion Light Plant. The quality idea begins with the selection of parts and material, continues through the manufacture and never ceases.**

You have only to examine a Dominion Light Plant and this is apparent. You find the finest materials of proper weight and strength. You find expert workmanship. You find these plus rigid inspection. The result is the plant par excellence.

To you Dominion quality means absence of lighting worries the minute your Dominion plant is installed. It means an efficient, reliable plant with ample reserve power. It means economy of fuel and low upkeep expense.

Write for descriptive booklet and name of nearest dealers.

#### Specifications

Generator rated at one K. W. (1000 watts) with a continuous overload capacity of 20% or more. Battery of 160 ampere hours, 8 hour rating. Air-cooled engine with 3 S. K. F. Ball Bearings operates on kerosene. Leads, sixty 20 watt lights with engine running or thirty 20-watt lights from battery alone for eight hours.

### DOMINION STEEL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED

Department G.

BRANTFORD, CANADA

*"If you want the best, buy a Dominion"*

**DOMINION LIGHT**

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 22, 1920

## The Leader and the Policy

At its last meeting the Council of Agriculture formally recognized Hon. T. A. Crerar as leader of the New National Policy Party. The action simply puts an official seal on behalf of the farmers upon what was an established fact. The third parliamentary group at Ottawa, as soon as it became an articulate unit, placed itself under Mr. Crerar as its natural and logical leader—natural and logical because this leadership was born in the early struggles of the western farmers, grew in the fight for justice, and has matured in the nationwide movement. Mr. Crerar's leadership is not a creation, it is an evolution; he occupies the position because that is his place in the movement.

Following hard upon the action of the council came the meeting in Winnipeg, on December 10, which was addressed by Mr. Crerar and Premier Drury, of Ontario. A very full report of this meeting is given in this issue of The Guide. Mr. Drury expressly avoided dealing with federal issues and confined his remarks to a discussion of the principles of the movement as they were being applied in the government of Ontario. Mr. Crerar had more freedom; his speech consisted of an application of the principles laid down in the platform of the Council of Agriculture to a wide variety of national questions, and the declaration of the policy of the party with regard to each question. It was what our friends across the border call a keynote speech, and as such it has been accepted throughout the Dominion. It is therefore important that it be carefully studied by supporters and friends of the party. It leaves no doubt as to where the party stands on questions such as: The natural resources of the prairie provinces; the national railways; freight rates; Canada's status in the empire; the tariff and taxation and the relation of the movement for which he spoke to the people as a whole.

It was essentially the presentation of a definite constructive policy, and Mr. Crerar was almost austere in his adherence to the purpose he had in view. There was no striving after effect in his speech, none of the jibes and quips at the expense of political opponents that are characteristic of most political speeches. Listening to Mr. Meighen and Mr. King one gets the impression that each furnished the texts for the other's speech, and that in the absence of that material neither would have much to say. Mr. Crerar gave a speech that was different. He actually congratulated the government upon some of its work. For the rest he referred to statements of Mr. Meighen simply for the purpose of bringing into clearer relief the opposing policy he was outlining. He was more concerned to make clear to his audience what it was he stood for and why he stood for it than in tickling the ears of partisans by attacking opponents. In that he typified the spirit of the movement for which he spoke, a spirit which as Mr. Drury showed has already entered into the legislature of Ontario, and which will, one day it may be hoped, make of all our legislatures and the parliament at Ottawa, something better than mere talking shops bored by speeches that represent anything but sincerity, and a partisanship that in the majority of cases is but an organized hypocrisy.

## Organized Buying Power

The campaign of the protected manufacturers to cripple The Guide because it supports the New National Policy of the organized farmers is already organizing the forces of resistance. On another page of this issue resolutions passed by the great farmers' organizations in support of The Guide are given in full. They demonstrate in a striking manner the determination of the organized farmers to maintain the freedom of their own press to support their own policy. It also demonstrates the futility of the efforts of those eastern protectionists who hope to cripple the organized farmers' movement by destroying The Guide.

The Guide cannot be crushed so easily as those self-appointed dictators in the East imagined. So long as the organized farmers are fighting for justice just so long will The Guide support their policy no matter whether the Tariff Baron's and the 310 percent profiteers like it or not. Not only will the plot to cripple The Guide fail, but it will prove a serious boomerang to those who started it. If they continue they can only stir up bitterness and antagonism towards their own protected industries that will require years to efface. They may as well learn now as later on that when they insert their advertisements in The Guide they are only buying white space upon which to announce their goods and solicit business from The Guide readers—nothing more and nothing less. They are not buying the editorial pages of The Guide. That is a matter solely under the control of the organized farmers who own The Guide, and also those who employ The Guide as their official organ.

The withdrawal of advertisements by the Tariff Barons who hope to cripple The Guide is reducing the revenue of The Guide by more than \$1,000 per week at the present time. This is in addition to the general reduction due to the business depression throughout the land. These Tariff Barons who withdraw their ads. from The Guide are inserting them in other journals that do not support the policy of the organized farmers. They figure thus to build up journals that are maintained by the farmers, but which are not in turn supporting the policy of the organized farmers.

The campaign of resistance against the attack upon The Guide is slowly and steadily organizing. All that is required is that each individual reader of The Guide will do his part in buying his requirements as far as possible from those firms who advertise in The Guide. By such a campaign the strongest possible support will gradually accumulate behind The Guide. Those Tariff Barons who seek to dictate the opinions of the western farmers are extremely anxious to sell their goods to these same farmers. The farmers, by buying from The Guide advertisers will show these gentlemen where and how to get their business. It is a policy which cannot fail. We would urge those who want to help The Guide to the utmost to mark and sign the coupon at the bottom of page 3, and return it as soon as convenient.

## Wheat Marketing Facts

An interesting advertisement issuing from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, appeared in The Guide last week. The intention of the advertisers, apparently, was to correct some assumed misapprehension by an assortment of facts, the said facts going to show that there had been a heavy fall in the price of wheat, corn, oats, wool, hides, potatoes and

sundry other primary products of the farm, together with a few other goods, and that the decline in wheat was owing to lack of buying, in Great Britain principally. Surely there was never any dispute about those facts; the farmers certainly knew that wheat prices had declined considerably as well as the prices of wool, hides, cattle and so on. They were also well aware that the heavy fluctuations in the wheat market were the result of irregular and uncertain buying on the part of "the largest purchaser of Canadian wheat." What then was the purpose of the advertisers in calling attention to these particular and well-known facts? It may be fairly inferred, in the absence of any moral or lesson drawn from the facts in the advertisement itself, that the intention was to show that the decline in prices was perfectly natural, and not the result of any "manipulation" on the wheat market, in fact a condition that was altogether unavoidable.

If that were the intention—and we have no desire to misrepresent the Grain Exchange—the facts cited do not warrant the conclusion. Mr. Meighen, when at Holland, stated that the government had declined to continue the Wheat Board because there was now an open market. In the advertisement of the Grain Exchange, a quotation is made from an address of Julius H. Barnes, formerly wheat director of the United States, before a body of farmers, in which it is stated that owing to large purchases of wheat by the British Wheat Commission last May, June and July, there had been "a total deflection of the operation of supply and demand as usually interpreted by commercial judgment." That, however, is not the whole of the story told by Mr. Barnes. He further says:

Today, at the datum point (the point of pressure between supply and demand) of Europe, the laws of supply and demand are working only haltingly or against great obstructions... Production is governed by government regulations that prevent its free influence on price. More important is the fact that the demand itself is deflected and controlled by government supervision and direction and had lost its usual meaning.

And again:

Not one of the importing countries of Europe has been able to return the overseas grain trade to private merchants. Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal—all of them make their overseas purchases through official agents whose buying policies are influenced by financial or other home considerations which may, and often do, entirely defeat the ordinary considerations of supply and demand alone.

And Mr. Barnes further said:

If this condition of government selling and buying promised to long continue, one could not, I believe, in simple justice, do otherwise than urge the creation of a government agency to protect our own producers.

The only point of difference in this respect between Mr. Barnes and the farmers he was addressing was this: Mr. Barnes believed that government control in Europe would soon be abolished, and that it was better to put up with the temporary inconvenience it caused on this continent than continue government control here also; the farmers contended that supply should be controlled just as long as demand was controlled. And that was the contention of the farmers in Canada; that was the basis of the resolutions passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in connection with the Wheat Board. Mr. Barnes puts it beyond dispute that "supply and demand pressure do not freely counteract each other in the normal manner" in

the world wheat market; that in fact there is no free buying, and that this one-sided control of the market operates to the disadvantage of the producer. Yet it was given by Mr. Meighen as the reason for the discontinuance of the Wheat Board that this one-sided control did not now exist—that there was free buying, and consequently, no necessity for controlled selling. Mr. Meighen misrepresented the situation; is it unfair to ask—Why?

That the heavy fluctuations in wheat prices were caused primarily by the conditions mentioned by Mr. Barnes, is beyond dispute, and a Wheat Pool would have met those conditions to the advantage of the grain growers. The Pool would have fed the demand as it arose, and even if a fall in price was inevitable the Pool would at least have secured the average price for all its members. This is a fact that needs to be added to those presented by the Grain Exchange.

### Boots and the Tariff

An interesting and animated discussion took place at the first sitting of the Tariff Commission in Montreal, when J. D. Palmer, of the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, Fredericton, N.B., appeared to ask for at least the continuance of the present customs duties on boots and shoes. Sir Henry Drayton tried to find out (but without success) just why an industry with many years of experience behind it, and which had, during the last 12 years increased its capital investment from \$11,709,165 to \$33,274,753, and whose dividends indicated a gratifying prosperity, should be so anxious for a tariff protection of 30 per cent. As usual the representative of the industry had nothing more to offer than the baldest of bald generalizations, and the stereotyped wail about American competition, to which was added a further wail about the luxury tax. Sir Henry wanted to get some precise and useful information relative to present costs and present prices, but it was not forthcoming and when he supplied some himself Mr. Pal-

mer said he was all wrong. "Well," said Sir Henry, "we will wait until we get the figures and then see why we are wrong." That has been the ending of the manufacturers' case from start to finish of the Tariff Commission; they have given no real information publicly, and the information which is of value is apparently to be furnished privately.

Mr. Palmer stated that American boots were being dumped on the Canadian market, a large percentage the higher class boots for women, at an average price of \$3.60, while another witness said they were coming in at \$2.50 a pair. As Sir Henry Drayton observed, these cheap boots do not seem to be reaching the consumer; if boots are being imported at that price they are certainly not being sold at any price that would materially injure the Canadian boot business. This particular class of boot it was said could not be manufactured in Canada under \$5.00 or \$6.00, but no evidence was submitted to prove the assertion, while Mr. Palmer admitted that there was no evasion of the dumping clause of the customs act in these importations. In other words the price was the fair and normal selling price in the country of export, which means that even a tariff of 50 per cent. would not enable the boot manufacturers of Canada to meet American competition—that is, if their word is to be taken as to conditions in the Canadian factories. And that is probably why Mr. Palmer maintained that a \$20 pair of boots was not a luxury: if he had his own way it certainly would not be; it would more likely be the normal price of a pair of Canadian-made boots, with competition kept out by a tariff wall "as high as Haman's gallows."

The evidence which manufacturers are submitting privately to the Tariff Commission should be made public. It is the public that pays the price of tariff protection and the public has a right to know on what grounds protection is maintained for any industry. As it is the whole avowed purpose of this tariff enquiry has been frustrated by

a device that appears to be as deliberate as it is dishonest. The representations made by the manufacturers in public have been a mere sham; their real representations are being made in the way they have been made since the famous days of the "Red Parlor," and as they are always made by the beneficiaries of the protective system. As Mr. Dooley says: "Them that the tariff looks after will look after the tariff."

The special correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says that Premier Meighen "has practically swung Manitoba for the National Liberal and Conservative party." It is to laugh!

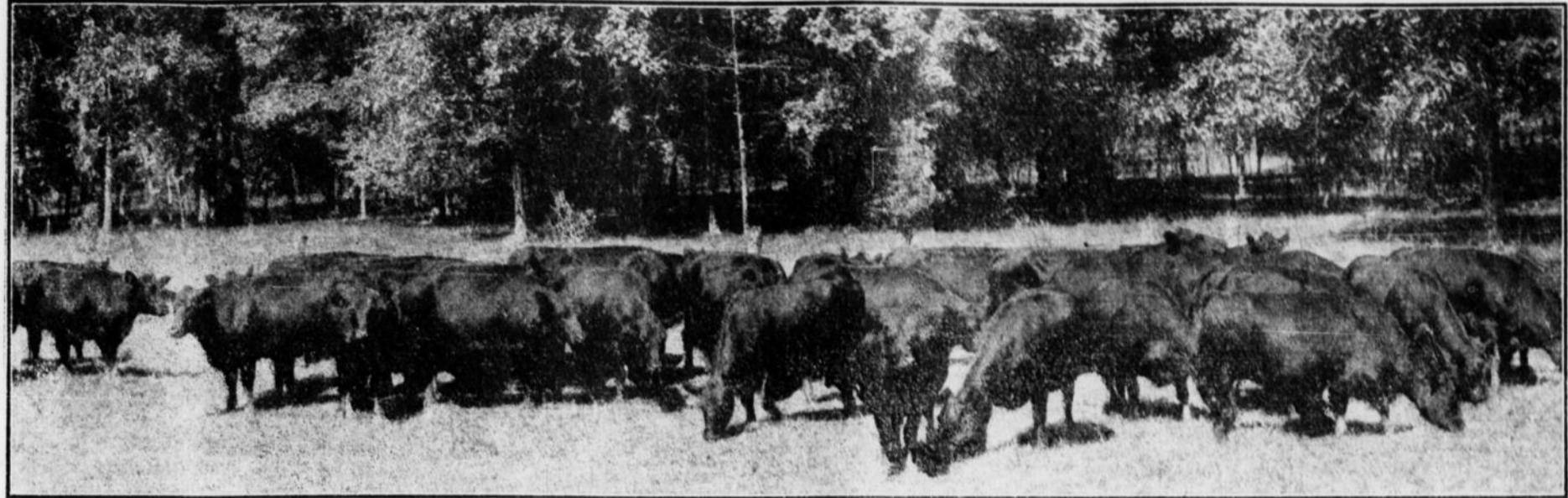
By-laws for the establishment of proportional representation in municipal elections were carried in Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw in the civic voting last week. This will be sad news to such as the Montreal Gazette which regards proportional representation as "the latest fad of radical theorists."

The official kiss has been abolished in France. Thus is another step taken toward the greater state that was to follow the greatest war.

When protectionists from the constituency of East Elgin appeared before the Tariff Commission and asked for maintenance of the tariff, Sir Henry Drayton pointed out that they were asking for something that the electors of the constituency had made plain, through their votes, they did not want. The protectionist reply was that the people voted against protection because they did not know what they wanted. As the constituency has been predominantly Conservative for the last 50 years it seems to be open for the tariff reformers, following the protectionist line of argument, to retort that the electors voted for protection in the past because they did not know what they wanted. Sauce for the goose is pretty good sauce for the gander.



Nothing Working but the Horn



Snatching a bite before the heat of the day drives them into the shade

# The New National Policy

**B**ETWEEN five and six thousand people heard Hon. T. A. Crerar and Hon. E. C. Drury, premier of Ontario, discuss national problems and the New National Policy political movement in the Board of Trade auditorium, Winnipeg, last Friday night. The speakers were given an earnest and courteous attention. A few questions came from the audience during Mr. Crerar's discussion of the tariff, but when the chairman, Alderman George Fisher, invited questions at the close of Mr. Crerar's speech the invitation met with no response.

In his opening remarks Premier Drury disclaimed any intention of discussing federal politics. His position, he said, laid upon him an obligation of courtesy to keep out of other fields than that of Ontario. That the political movement inaugurated by the farmers was in no sense a class movement, but a movement which had for its object certain national reforms and the lifting of policies from the level of a sordid party scramble, and which had now broadened out to include great sections of the people who held to these ideals, was the salient feature of his address. A year ago, he said, the people of Ontario decided it was time for a change in the legislature, and in effecting the change a new body of men without parliamentary experience, a Farmer-Labor group, was entrusted with the task of government. These men were little known in the towns and cities, and many had expressed the opinion that they would not be able to carry on. But they had carried on, and to such good effect that the government had now the confidence of the whole people. It was hard, he said, to convince people that they were not a class party seeking class advantage, but they had finally convinced them not by argument, but by their parliamentary and administrative work. The legislature, he declared, was no place for faction. The Ontario government had proceeded upon the line of taking the legislature into its confidence and asking for its support in the common interest, and that support had been given. Labor, he said, was composed of good, reasonable citizens who wanted to build up and not to tear down. There was now in Ontario greater sympathy with the farmers' viewpoint due to a better knowledge of what the farmer really wanted. The lesson of Ontario was that the time had come for taking government out of the hands of professional politicians with their faction and strife-creating tactics and putting it into the hands of the people themselves, and he ventured to say that when they were given the chance the people of the Dominion would do as the people of Ontario had done. As a closing note he expressed his resentment at the imputation of Premier Meighen that the farmers were "Bolsheviks." This was but a sample of the old political tactics by which it was hoped to gain a cheap support. The fact that when the government of Ontario floated a loan at which bond houses looked ask-

*Hon. T. A. Crerar and Hon. E. C. Drury delight Large Audience in Winnipeg with Exposition of Platform and Principles of the Political Movement Initiated by Farmers*

ance, the people over-subscribed the loan in 48 hours, was, he concluded, an emphatic reply to Mr. Meighen's slanders. He could respect those who differed in opinion from him, but he could not forgive those who to win support set Canadians at each other's throats.

#### Mr. Crerar's Speech

The New National Policy, declared Mr. Crerar, in his opening remarks, came up from the people; it was an expression of their ideas as to the reform needed by the country. The charge that the new political movement was a class movement had no foundation in fact. It was impossible to find in the platform of the party any more flavor of class than was to be found in the platforms of other parties. Politics was the business of the whole people, and the elect representative, while he does owe a duty to those who elected him, has also the larger duty involved in conducting the affairs of the country as a whole. In connection with the rehabilitation of returned soldiers, he pointed out the enormous financial obligations of the Dominion, which made it impossible to grant further gratuities. The government had already embarked on a plan of generous assistance to returned men, and he thought that if the plan could be extended to include other lines of useful work beside land settlement, sympathetic consideration should be given to it. The Dominion was under a debt of gratitude to its returned soldiers, and whatever was required to help those who had returned "bruised and shattered" should be a first charge upon the public revenues.

#### West's Natural Resources

In connection with the natural resources of the prairie provinces, Mr. Crerar said, in part: "I do not propose to go into any historical review of the circumstances that have led to the present position of affairs where every other province in Canada, with the exception of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, enjoys the right of ownership and administration of the lands and forests, minerals and water powers within its confines, more than to say that when these prairie provinces were formed these resources were withheld from them, and they were given in lieu thereof respectively an annual cash subsidy by the Federal government. But while this condition has existed these provinces have steadily maintained their right to these resources, and the question has for years been a matter of negotiation with the Federal government without any tangible progress being made."

spected both by the Federal authority and by each other."

#### Railway Problem

Dealing with the "railway problem," Mr. Crerar stated that although the people of Canada during the last 80 years have in one way or another given financial assistance to railways totaling over \$1,000,000,000, we are, today, in the position of having a public system that last year operated at a loss of almost \$50,000,000 and we had that public system not because of faith in the principle of public ownership, but because it was "the only reasonable solution of the almost hopeless mess that our railways had got into."

"I venture to say," he continued, "that there is only one businesslike basis upon which to settle this whole question. If a man in ordinary business gets into business difficulties through having made bad investments or through loading his shelves with goods that he cannot sell, there is only one thing, if he is a sensible business man, for him to do. He must re-value his whole enterprise, put it down to a fair and safe basis, discard the portion of his investment that is worthless, and then start anew on his foundation to build his business for the future. To my mind precisely the same thing should be done with our government railways. When we have eventually acquired the Grand Trunk, as we will acquire it, the people of Canada, putting behind them the mistakes of the past excepting insofar as they can be lessons for the future, should re-value the whole system of government roads, taking into full account the losses that have arisen through extravagance in building, or through needless duplication of lines for which we are now responsible, put the whole thing down to a fair business basis, charge the difference to the debt of the country, because we are responsible for it in any case, and then, upon this basis, proceed anew to build up our national railway business of Canada. It may be that even then because of the nature of many of these roads that a deficit will still arise, but at any rate we will have it upon a fair basis which will give an incentive to the management that must be lacking now in the face of the hopeless task it is facing."

Mr. Crerar further contended that immigration policy should be directed toward settlement of the lands adjacent to the national railways, and that the government should use the national railways to the fullest possible extent in transacting its own business. He expressed faith in the principle of public ownership in things that are of the nature of natural monopolies, and believed that it was quite possible to make a complete success of the administration of the national railway system.

#### Freight Rates

Bound up with the railway question, he continued, is that of railway rates.

Continued on Page 10

# Hands Across the Counter

In the Christmas number an outline of the organization of the New Brunswick system of co-operative stores was given, and its rapid growth briefly sketched. Inaugurated a little over two years ago, the enterprise has expanded until there are now 23 branches doing business, and the organized farmers of Nova Scotia have taken definite steps to link up with their brother farmers of N.B., and establish branches in their province.

That proves the system's acceptability. General Manager Hagerman is strong on that word "acceptability." "If our organization were not acceptable to the people, it wouldn't go very far with them," he says. "The very fact that it has made such progress is proof that it is acceptable to them. One thing about it that has been very encouraging to us is the way the plan appeals to men of different types of mind. The other day on a train I met a prominent preacher who at first was very much opposed to the idea. After I had explained it to him and he had grasped it more fully, he remarked that if the people in his town understood it thoroughly they would come over to the co-operative stores in a body. Another man of theological training, after studying the idea, told me that he would like to preach a sermon on Religion in Business. A man of academic turn of mind once said to me, 'You have here some splendid material for a thesis on co-operation.' Our solicitor is a man of long experience in legal matters. As the legal mind matures it becomes more judicial. The judge-mind examines into the equity and justice of a case. Our solicitor is heart and soul behind this movement. 'If the people knew all in connection with the competitive method of distributing commodities they would become Bolsheviks,' he says. Our system of distribution is widely acceptable. That is one of the encouraging things about it."

#### Not All Beer and Skittles

Although the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of New Brunswick has proved very acceptable to the people of the maritimes, it has not been so acceptable to the interests with which it has come into competition. I hope that the first article did not leave the impression that it had been all beer and skittles with the company. It hasn't.

When you start in to organize a co-operative enterprise you may expect things to come your way. One of the things that will come your way will be a shower of brickbats. The air will be full of them. If a suit of chain mail is included among the heirlooms handed down in your family, it might be wise to try it on. You may need it.

The history of the New Brunswick company has been crowded pretty full of good stiff scraps. The farmers down there have had a he-man's job of it in holding their own. They have been attacked from unexpected quarters. In justice it must be said that they have also received help from unexpected quarters. It is in the hope that their experiences will prove of value to other co-operators that some of the incidents in the fight for recognition as a legitimate business enterprise are here related.

The first skirmish was for bank credit to finance that first car of flour and feed. It took some time to get the bank manager to advance a loan to release the car. That was only a slight affair, however, and as the loan was promptly discharged, little difficulty was met in securing further advances for similar purposes.

For some reason that has never been

#### More About the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of N.B.—Hewing a Way Through a Forest of Difficulties—By R. D. Colquette

divulgued, the bank with which the company first did business would never advance its line of credit beyond

ing operated as a branch of the farmers' company.

Some, however, have not taken such



Head Office and Warehouse of the United Farmers Co-operative Company of N.B. at Woodstock.

\$5,000. In the first year the turnover was about \$500,000, and in the second well over a million. Just now it is running about \$100,000 a week. Banking facilities are an absolute necessity in running a business of a fraction of this size. More liberal treatment than that accorded to the company by its first banking connection was necessary and a bank was found with the necessary foresight to extend it. Every bank is after the business of the company or its branches today.

#### Dealing With Organized Opposition

The United Farmers' Co-operative Company of N.B. has not been accepted by some of its competitors as a legitimate business enterprise. It would be unjust, however, to say that all retail merchants with whom it comes into competition take this view. Many accept it as they would accept another merchant entering into their line of business. Some recognize the merits of the system as a simplification of the business of distribution. In one of the villages in which a branch was established recently, the leading merchant met the local board and the representatives of the Central. "I have looked

an open-minded view. In one district the retail merchants got together and sent a delegation to the wholesaling centre. "If you sell goods to this farmers' company, you sell no more to us," was the ultimatum delivered. The result was that all wholesalers of the city except one refused to do business with the farmers' company. Though the company has been greatly inconvenienced, it has been able to secure the goods it required from other sources. This question of whether a combination of dealers can get together and boycott a co-operative company, something which looks to the ordinary person very much like a combination in restraint of trade, is one that will have to be thrashed out in this country before very long.

Some of the retailers were not so successful with a prominent tea merchant whom they sought to intimidate. He had the temerity to tell them that he would continue to sell to the co-operative stores, whereupon they took the tea of his particular brand off their shelves and shipped it back to him, and gave him to understand that no more orders from them would be forthcoming. At the same time it was said that the farmers' company was cutting

from ordering further until his competitors had reduced their stock. Commenting on this situation, the editor of the United Farmers' Guide has said: "It is encouraging to be able to state that this tea merchant, who has the courage and determination to refuse dictation as to his methods of running his business, has since found that those merchants who had cancelled their orders and returned their shipments, were obliged to come back to him for his blend."

#### Timothy Hay and Potash

Many instances could be cited of the splendid service which the company has rendered the members, both in the purchasing and handling supplies, and in the selling of their products. Considerable quantities of hay are marketed by New Brunswick farmers. When the company began business a general level of \$10 to \$12 per ton was all the farmers could secure. Market conditions warranted a price of \$17.50. A nice little fight was staged between the company and the speculative buyers, who ran the price up to \$18 per ton. However, the majority of the members stuck to the company, and its hay business has increased rapidly. One of the developments has been the installation of hay presses by the company in order to help reduce the cost of that operation.

One of the heaviest products handled by the company is fertilizer. In the potato-growing sections of the province large quantities of fertilizer are used, as much as \$40 worth being applied to the acre. As soon as the company was organized, it endeavored to secure a supply of fertilizer in order to serve the needs of its members. The price quoted was \$77 per ton. Then it learned that one company had undertaken to supply 1,000 tons to the provincial department of agriculture at \$68 per ton. General Manager Hagerman undertook to secure the distribution of the fertilizer contracted for by the government. The arrangement was that the car loads were to arrive a week apart in order that the company, which at that time had a capital of only \$2,500, could arrange to finance them. An embargo held up the shipments, so that five car loads arrived all at once. There was a general business mix-up and the wires were hot for several days before the atmosphere cleared. Finally, Mr. Hagerman was able to make a deal for the fertilizer at \$58 per ton, which was retailed to the farmers at \$65, leaving a clear saving to them of \$15 a ton below market quotations or a total of \$12,000 on the 800 tons handled.

#### The Thrill of Battle

And so the difficulties have piled up across the company's pathway like snowdrifts on a December day.

"There have been times when there has been a real thrill to it," said Mr. Hagerman. "On account of the boycott by wholesalers we were not able to get in on the ground-floor prices, and it then became a question of making a straight appeal to the loyalty of our members with a frank explanation of the conditions in order to hold their trade. It really was an appeal to get them to look further ahead and support an organization of their own through a period of weakness to a time when it would have accumulated strength to be of the service to them that they wanted it to be."

"For instance, we have sent out price lists of heavy lines of goods like fungicides the prices based on purchases that we had made, and we have found



Demonstrating U.F.N.B. Principles. Co-operation, Organization, Education, in a Labor Day Parade.

into your system and believe it is superior to the existing competitive system," he said. "I do not wish to enter into competition with you." As a result the company secured his store and stock, and the business is now be-

ing done, something which they had not been doing.

Mr. Hagerman offered to meet the objecting retailers, and said that if they could substantiate the charge that he was cutting prices he would refrain

*Continued on Page 90*

# Mr. Potts Corrects a Mistake

## A Tale of Eden Valley

Illustrations by  
D. S. Ross

By Hopkins Moorhouse

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**F**RANKLY, it had surprised him. Also it had given him an idea which he proposed to submit for their approval. He yearned to know just who was the prettiest girl in Eden Valley—or perhaps he should say the most popular of the many pretty girls. He therefore proposed to conduct, under the auspices of the Ladies' Household Companion, a popularity-contest. He held in his hand a genuine \$200 diamond ring—flashing it near the footlights for all to see—and that ring was to be awarded to the Eden Valley young lady who should be adjudged by popular vote to be the most popular and beautiful in the district. If it met with their assent, the voting would begin that very night in this very hall.

A roar of approval, laughter, hand-clapping, greeted this unexpected novelty number on the program. Mr. Chatterson held up a hand for silence.

Mr. Ambrose Potts, acting as local manager of the Companion, would take charge of the balloting. In order to avoid confusion, one condition would be attached; only subscribers to the magazine would be allowed to vote. One annual subscription would count 1,000 votes; two annual subscriptions or one two-year subscription 2,000 votes, and so on. No limitation would be put upon the number of subscriptions which any one person might turn in to the credit of his favorite candidate, and anyone was privileged to nominate a candidate. The sixty-odd residents of Eden Valley who had subscribed to the Companion during the past few days would be allowed full credit in votes.

Drawing attention to the blackboard, hung on the east wall, where the names of the candidates and the progress of the voting would be recorded during the evening, Mr. Chatterson declared the nominations open, and sat down amid prolonged applause and a babel of talk.

He arose again, with uplifted hand. "I forgot to say, friends, that to show my personal sympathy with your co-operative efforts and as a slight tribute to the enterprise you have exhibited in building such a fine rural hall as this is—I have never seen a finer one—I stand prepared to donate personally the sum of \$300 to your finance committee, to be applied as they may see fit—"

His voice was drowned in a cheer.

"On condition—"

Still he could not be heard.

"On condition that the total number of new subscriptions is 1,000 or over. There is no doubt but that I will have the pleasure of writing the cheque."

Scanning faces to see how the thing was being received, Amby Potts was glad to note that the contest idea had "caught on." If the older people were inclined to laugh at it, the younger element were seriously going after that ring. Nearly every young farmer had "a girl," and of course each was anxious to show what he thought of his particular choice.

Presiding over the blackboard, Amby was presently forced to hand the chalk to an assistant while he took in the money out at the ticket-booth. As soon as the floor was cleared for the dancing and the old folks repaired to the gallery, quite a crowd collected at the wicket and it was a full half-hour before Mr. Potts had a breathing space in which to check up the votes.

Including five ballots as his personal contribution to Bella Robbins' candidature, he found that she was nearly 20,000 votes ahead of any other contestant. Bella evidently was popular as well as beautiful. Then he noticed with some surprise that fully half of her votes were in the same handwriting and

all bore the same notation in the space allotted to the subscription address: "Mailing instructions later—A Friend."

"That's kind o' funny, now," mused Amby. He scratched his head. "My godfather! I wonder who it is." But as the subscription price had been paid in and all the ballots were on the official printed form supplied by the provident Chatterson, there was nothing more to be said.

Between dances Amby chalked up the preliminary results and immediately another rush ensued at the wicket. The friends of the runners-up were after Bella, and at the second posting on the blackboard she had dropped to fourth place. At the third count she was again well in the lead, thanks to the loyalty of the mysterious "friend," who preferred to maintain his incognito. And so it went on all evening; every time Bella got behind by a few thousand votes this "friend in need" came to the rescue. All Amby's efforts to discover his identity were unavailing, as the balloting was secret, and so many blank coupons were being bought it was impossible to keep track of quantity buyers.

At the ninth check-up, Bella was still leading by a comfortable margin, and Mr. Chatterson announced that this would end the balloting for the night. However, as so much interest was manifest, it was only fair that the contest continue for a week to enable those who were not present to take part if they so wished. He had much pleasure in congratulating Miss Robbins on her evening's triumph, and graciously requested the honor of being her partner in the dancing contest which was now to take place, and was open to anyone.

Meanwhile, Amby Potts was seeking all over the hall for Syd Pearson, his cheeks flushed with anger. Syd had signed his name to a single ballot in favor of Martha Murchison, and it was this ballot which Amby now crushed in his clenched fist. Beyond question the thing was intended as a joke on Martha—a "put-up job"—and it was with a dangerous glint in his eye that Amby finally located Pearson in the centre of a laughing group near the blackboard and promptly led him to one side.

"This ballot is cancelled, Pearson. Here's your money back. For half a cent I'd punch your head."

No mistaking Amby's meaning. Everybody knew that Martha Murchison was about the plainest-looking girl

in Eden Valley. No mistaking Amby's wrath, either.

"Aw, no 'casion to get excited, Amby. Pshaw! It's just a joke—"

"A properly rotten one, Pearson! What a witty bunch you fellows are! Martha Murchison is a darned fine girl, and I won't have her publicly ridiculed," said Amby. "Cut it out or I'll clean up the whole mob of you."

"Yes, she has," corrected Amby bluntly. "Whatever put that notion into your head, Mrs. Elliott? I'm lookin' for her right now to see when she's ready to go."

"Oh, I'm so glad! It's all right, then—I didn't know. It is so good of you—"

"Good nothin'!" growled Amby.

"Where is she?"

"I saw her a moment ago, watching the dancing—" Mrs. Elliott smiled broadly with satisfaction as her eyes followed him.

A few moments later he was whispering: "May I see you home, Martha? —when you're ready, of course."

The startled look with which she turned was replaced by a bright smile as she saw who it was.

"Thank you, Amby," she acquiesced.

"Pleasure's mine, Martha," he murmured.

He was thinking what nice eyes she had. Funny he had never noticed it before. The frank gratitude in them and her ready assent were as balm to his wounded vanity. How different to Bella Robbins' curt and scornful refusal when he had asked her that same question half an hour ago! Martha was all right, you bet! Funny how much easier it was to talk to her.

"I'm sorry I can't dance worth a button or I'd have you out on the floor there as my partner, Martha."

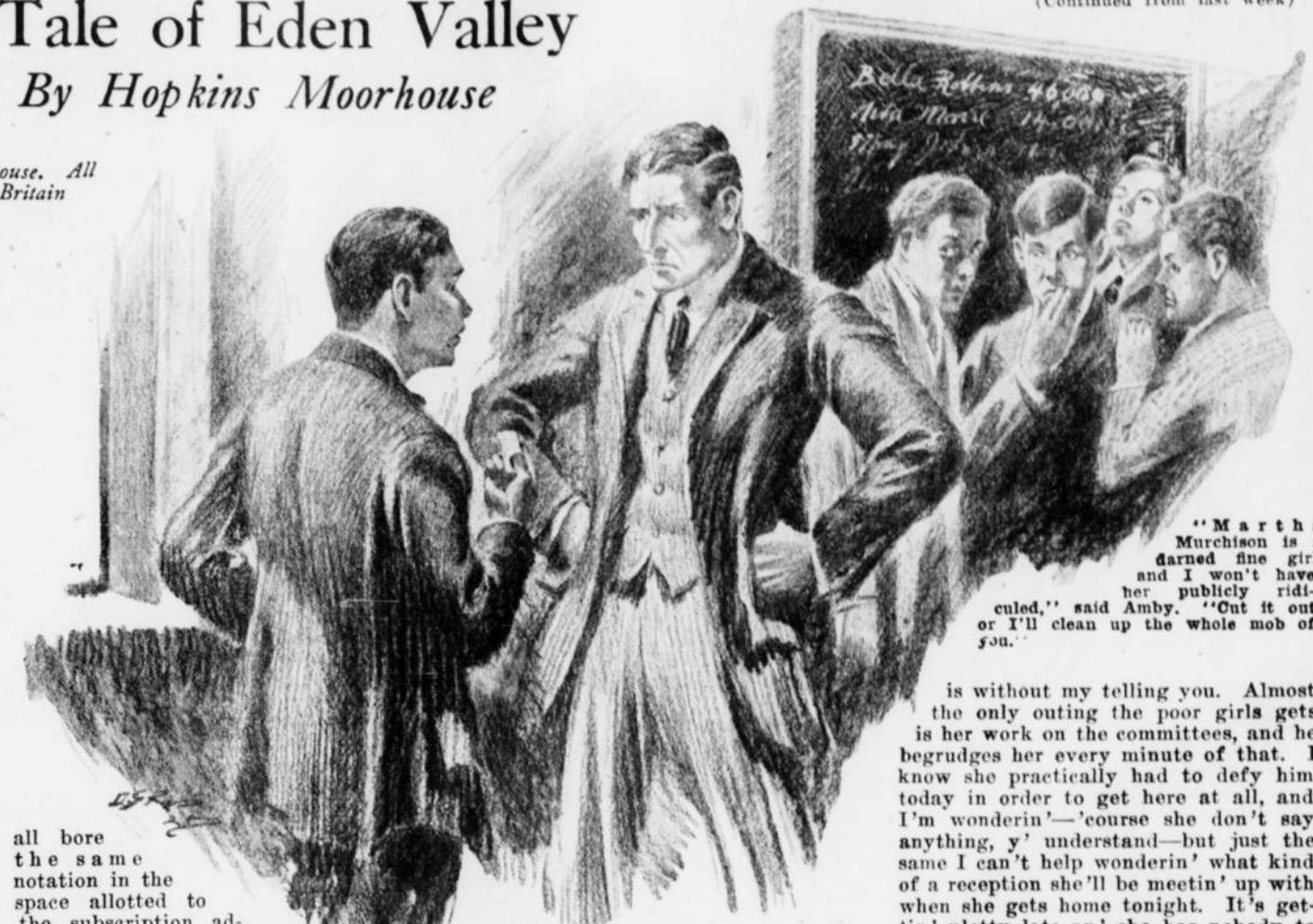
"And I can't dance anything but the Lancers and a waltz, myself," laughed Martha, "and they're so old-fashioned now that the fox-trot and one-step are all the rage. Just look at the complicated steps your friend is working in.—I'm picking them to win the competition."

Amby stole a glance at her, but she was watching Chatterson and Bella closely, and he was unable to decide whether "your friend" was a sly reference to Bella or not.

"If his wife could only see him now!" he grimaced. "Say, but they sure can dance, can't they?"

They certainly could. The judges already had weeded out the contestants until but four couples remained. Excitement was rife among the spectators. Chatterson and Bella were easily the favorites for first place. Such dancing had never been seen on the floor of Eden Valley Community Hall, and one

(Continued from last week)



"Martha Murchison is a darned fine girl and I won't have her publicly ridiculed," said Amby. "Cut it out or I'll clean up the whole mob of you."

is without my telling you. Almost the only outing the poor girls gets is her work on the committees, and he begrudges her every minute of that. I know she practically had to defy him today in order to get here at all, and I'm wonderin'—course she don't say anything, y' understand—but just the same I can't help wonderin' what kind of a reception she'll be meetin' up with when she gets home tonight. It's gettin' plotty late an' she has nobody to see that she gets home safe—"

"Yes, she has," corrected Amby bluntly. "Whatever put that notion into your head, Mrs. Elliott? I'm lookin' for her right now to see when she's ready to go."

"Oh, I'm so glad! It's all right, then—I didn't know. It is so good of you—"

"Good nothin'!" growled Amby.

"Where is she?"

"I saw her a moment ago, watching the dancing—" Mrs. Elliott smiled broadly with satisfaction as her eyes followed him.

A few moments later he was whispering: "May I see you home, Martha? —when you're ready, of course."

The startled look with which she turned was replaced by a bright smile as she saw who it was.

"Thank you, Amby," she acquiesced.

"Pleasure's mine, Martha," he murmured.

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Continued on Page 22



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## The New National Policy

Continued from Page 7

He admitted that reasonable rates were necessary for the proper management of the railways, but "in my judgment," he said, "the recent increase in rates was a mistake, and I think the government are open to severe censure inasmuch as when the question of the appeal was taken to the governor-in-council they did not immediately suspend the rates until a further hearing of the matter was given. There is a widespread and well-founded suspicion that the interest of the public were not properly protected in this matter. These freight rates cannot continue at the point they are now; they must be reduced. Otherwise the business of the country will stagnate. The cheapest possible transportation is necessary for the fullest development of this country. That has been the dominant thought that has lain back of all the lavish assistance given in the past to railways in Canada."

#### Canada's National Status

Dealing with Canada's status in the empire, Mr. Crerar said: "The New National Policy is definitely set against the development of any centralization of Imperial power. The bonds that bind us to the Mother Country are the intangible ones of love and affection and admiration for her institutions. The creation of centralized authority of any kind between the Mother Country and the various overseas dominions will, I am convinced, in the end produce nothing but unfortunate results for both Canada and the Mother Country. It is recognized that the old conception of colonial status which existed even in the minds of some Canadians and British prior to 1914 is no more, and the vestiges of it that yet remain must be adjusted to the new conception of Canada's place in the world. It is the business of good Canadians to build up a distinctive Canadian national sentiment in their dominion. We should stand for Canada within the empire, but Canada first for Canadians. And the part that is open to Canada to play on the world's stage is no small one. The future peace of the world is largely bound up with the maintenance of a good understanding between the nations of Anglo-Saxon peoples."

"It is Canada's proud position in the world that to her comes the opportunity of forming the link between the British League of Nations on the one hand and the great federation of the United States on the other. This part I am convinced Canada will play in a worthy way. To do it effectively our development must be along lines of a more complete autonomy. When we respect ourselves as a nation we will have the respect of others and we will be on the way to perform the useful service that lies within our opportunity of linking together in a common understanding the Anglo-Saxon peoples for the welfare not only of themselves but of the world as well."

#### The Tariff

On the question of the tariff, Mr. Crerar spoke at considerable length. He said:

"Of the public questions now before the Canadian people the kind of fiscal policy we shall have in the future is perhaps the one that is receiving the greatest degree of attention. For over 40 years the tariff policy of this Dominion has been founded upon the protective principle, and a great many people are today asking themselves the question: 'What does a protective tariff mean?' It means just this, that the parliament of Canada raises a barrier by way of a customs tax against outside goods coming into the country, giving the opportunity to the manufacturer of such goods within Canada to take from the pockets of the Canadian people who use them a higher price than they could otherwise buy them for. The honest advocates of protection

attempt to justify their position mainly on two grounds: First, that it is necessary to have a self-contained country, and by that they mean a country that can live within itself, and secondly, that the building up of industries at home creates a home market for the stuff produced in Canada. The home market theory, as far as the Canadian agriculturist is concerned, is an entirely exploded one. With the exception of a few market gardeners and truck farmers adjacent to our big cities, the price of practically everything the Canadian farmer produces is fixed in the markets of the world, and the price he gets for his products in the markets of the world almost without exception determines the price he gets at home. The fallacy of this argument is further exposed when we consider that in all the staple products of agriculture—grain and livestock and dairy products—Canada produces sufficient to feed a population many times greater than we now have. In wheat alone, one of our chief agricultural products, Canada produces enough to feed a population of 50 million people. To argue that our aim should be to build up a population at home by the development of manufacturing industries would consume this amount of wheat is the sheerest political nonsense ever inflicted upon a people, and yet this is the logical end to which the protectionist argument carries you."

"The other argument, that our country must be self-contained, brings up the whole question of trade. On the one hand we have the advocates of the adequate protection theory, stating that we must have a tariff sufficiently high to keep foreign goods from competing with our home manufactured product, while on the other hand we are sending our trade commissioners to every corner of the earth in order to establish trade connections for Canada."

"The ambition of the people who advocate this policy is that Canada shall remain in a position of splendid isolation as far as trade is concerned. Those who advocate the New National Policy, for whom I speak here tonight, believe that this policy of developing Canada is an unsound way to proceed. We believe that trade is good for a country, indeed, that it is the very life blood of the nation, and the easier the barriers that are interposed in our trade with other peoples, the greater will the prosperity of Canada become. The Canadian people as a whole who have not been given in the past generation to much thinking on this question are realizing the vital importance of the simple truth that in the great business of international trade, goods are paid for with goods, and that to the extent that you put barriers in the way of goods coming into the country, to that degree do you make it difficult to find markets for your own goods abroad."

#### "Adequate Protection"

Referring to Premier Meighen's declared policy of "adequate protection," Mr. Crerar scouted the idea that it was possible to ascertain the precise degree of protection an industry might require to enable it to survive competition, and he cited the statement of the general manager of the Massey-Harris Company before the Tariff Commission that his company could get along quite as well and perhaps better without protection, and the successful cream separator industry which has existed for over 20 years and has never had any protection. Continuing, he said:

"Precisely the same elements enter into the manufacture of a cream separator that enter into the manufacture of other farm implements. How will the government, and my friend, the prime minister, strike the balance of protection necessary in this case? If one industry can thrive without it, why not the others? And, again, how will the government take account of the important factor of efficiency in management

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in determining the protection that is necessary? The plain truth is that no rational basis can be found for determining the degree of protection any industry in Canada requires, not even by a permanent Tariff Board that some people think would afford a panacea for all our ills in this direction. Notwithstanding the possible good intentions of the prime minister to the contrary, any tariff embodying the principle of adequate protection will be framed, as it has been in the past, by the degree of influence and ingenuity the protected manufacturers can bring to bear on the government, and just as in the past so in the future will this influence be exerted at every turn to secure favors from the government as long as this principle is maintained in our fiscal policy.

#### Retards National Development

"The prime minister argues also that there are only two fiscal policies—protection and free trade—and that every one, therefore, must be either a protectionist or a free trader, and he frankly states his ideal is protection. The advocates of the New National Policy, to which I invite your attention tonight, believe that the principle of protection in our fiscal policy is unsound, that while here and there throughout the country it may confer temporary local advantages, it is unsuited to the development of Canada as a whole. We believe there should be a radical change in the fiscal policy, that instead of developing industries of an artificial character we should seek to develop the great natural industries of Canada, founded and based upon the natural resources of the Dominion. Of these the greatest is agriculture, along with our lumbering industries and the mining industry that is just in this Dominion in the commencement of its development. There are our great potential sources of wealth, and it is these that we should seek to develop in every reasonable way. To that end we stand for the free admission of agricultural implements, all flour milling, mining, and sawmill machinery into Canada."

"The announced policy on the government is to secure an immigration that will go on the land and increase our rural population. What is the sense of handicapping the newcomer to Canada, who with small capital, it may be, desires to set himself up in farming by adding at the very commencement of his operations to the cost of his equipment through the burdens of a customs tariff? Develop these natural industries, make farming profitable, and just as surely as night follows day, the rural peoples of less favored lands will come to Canada as the land of opportunity, and once these natural industries are developed the others will follow. Without doubt agriculture has made way in Canada under great handicaps, and the result is seen in the steady shrinkage of our rural population in the older provinces. If rural life is made attractive and profitable people will stay on the farms, and it is because the advocates of the New National Policy believe that a change in our fiscal system will bring material benefits in this direction that they consider it of such great importance, and in this policy none, I am sure, have greater interest than the business men of this city. Our western plains can produce a billion bushels of wheat as easily as they can produce three hundred million, and I repeat again that our New National Policy for the future, not only for the West, but for the East as well, should be framed to encourage in the widest possible way the development of our agricultural resources."

#### The Larger Market

"In doing this the home market will be of little use to us. We must reach out and secure markets abroad, and Canada is in the highly favored position that this is not only a possibility, but can easily become a reality. What is our position in this regard? First, we have the great market to the south of us, that notwithstanding the views of those who opposed the beneficial reciprocity arrangement of ten years ago, is bound to become one of the greatest markets for our agricultural produce. The recent census of the United States discloses the fact that the population of that country is



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almost 106,000,000. Its increase has been at the rate of more than one and a half million a year, and as time goes on that ratio of increase will be further enlarged. Their census returns disclose the further interesting fact that more than 64 per cent. of this population in the United States live in incorporated towns and cities, and less than 36 per cent. is rural and living in small villages and hamlets. I saw an authoritative statement recently that the New England states, along with the states of New York and Pennsylvania, require to import over one billion dollars worth of foodstuffs annually to feed the peoples within their borders. What an opportunity this is to Canada, both East and West. The United States in another 20 years will have a population of one hundred and forty million souls. Even now in many ways it is a food-importing station. What will it be 20 or 30 years from now? To Canada belongs the opportunity of filling this need, and our location adjacent to this great consuming population means a future agricultural prosperity for Canada if we develop our policies wisely. A continuation of the protective tariff, even the hybridized adequate protection which the prime minister labors so hard to convince the Canadian people they need, means a stagnation of agricultural rather than a development. Our policy should be in the matter of tariffs to cultivate the most friendly relations with our neighbors to the south, and as well with all other countries of the world.

### Tariff and Revenue

The argument is also advanced by those who proclaim an adequate protective tariff for Canada, that it is necessary for the raising of our public revenues. The government has stated that its policy is one of adequate protection; in other words, it might be described as a protective policy, incidentally giving revenue. Does the prime minister mean to say that there is no difference between that policy and one, say, that is framed entirely to produce revenue with protection merely as an incidental feature of it? This distinction cannot be too clearly drawn. The government's announced tariff policy is based not on the needs of revenue, but on the principle of protection for our industries. Such a policy must, if it is effectively to serve the purpose for which it is designed, make it more difficult for goods to come into the country, and to the extent that the importation of goods is discouraged, in this way the revenue must suffer. Those who advocate the New National Policy do not for a moment contemplate that this source of revenue will be entirely done away with, but we do maintain this, that our fiscal policy shall be based on those considerations that will most wisely assist in the development of the wonderful natural resources of Canada. We are not opposed to the development of manufacturing industries in Canada; we welcome them, and will be delighted to see them thrive and prosper, but we do say that it is not in the interests of Canada, nor in the interests of the manufacturers themselves in the long run, that their development and prosperity should be at the expense of the rest of the Canadian people. Nor is it the intention of the advocates of the New National Policy to give complete effect to their program over night. We believe that the implements of production should be free of customs duty. The reasons for that I have already given you, but we also recognize this fact, that other industries built up under a protective tariff might, if that tariff were completely removed, face a difficult situation. However, we do mean that they shall steadily learn to rely on their own resources rather than take shelter under a tariff. In Great Britain a definite change in principle in their fiscal policy was made in 1846, but their customs tariff did not in effect reach its present form until more than 20 years later.

"I would describe our position thus—our eyes are set on the goal of the elimination of protection as a principle in our fiscal policy. We propose to get to that goal by stages that will make it as easy as possible for our industries to readjust themselves to it. During this period revenues will, of course, come from the tariff, and there is no reason why customs duties cannot continue as in Great Britain to afford a

## Bank of Montreal

**Annual General Meeting**  
held 6th December, 1920

The 103rd annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday, December 6th, at the bank's headquarters. The President, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., occupied the chair, and presented the annual report of the directors.

Before moving the adoption of the report, Sir Vincent Meredith gave a comprehensive review of the economic situation. During the year, he said, an overwhelming demand for credit had taxed resources to the utmost. It had been difficult to make men who had grown accustomed to high prices recognize the fact that economic conditions, which no artificial means can alter, alone are the cause of price decline. "The demand for intervention through government control is still insisted in some quarters," he said. "Canada alone cannot control worldwide conditions, and it is idle to turn to the government for relief from falling prices. This applies to wheat as well as to other commodities."

Summing up, he said: "The situation in Canada at present, as I view it, is that while there does not appear to be any cause for apprehension, there is every reason for the exercise of the utmost measure of caution. Canada cannot disassociate herself from world conditions, and world conditions are not satisfactory. On this continent the two years supervening upon the Armistice have been marked by unexampled trade activity and prosperity a circumstance common to the conclusion of all great wars, but the reaction has set in, and may not yet be in full play. Happily, Canada is well buttressed on many sides, and the exercise of prudence and sagacity should enable her to meet the shock of falling prices, restricted credits, and deflated currency without serious impairment of her commercial and financial vitality."

### Expansion of Business in Canada

The General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, in reviewing the operations of the bank during the year, said the payment of a bonus of two per cent. to the shareholders was not the outcome of higher rates of interest on current loans in Canada, but a reflection of the increase in current loans and of high interest rates on call loans in New York, the volume of which was governed by the bank's requirements in liquid reserves. One anomaly which attracted attention was that with credit restriction as acute here as it was across the line, the price of money was materially lower in the Dominion. This condition, he said, was regarded as a tribute to Canada's good banking system.

Dealing with the growth of the bank's operations, he said: "It is noteworthy that the greatest expansion of the bank during the past few years has been in our own country. This is revealed in our greatly increased loans and deposits in Canada, and in the number of branches opened during the period.

	Branches		
	Loans	Deposits in	in Canada
1914	\$123,147,000	\$168,557,000	173
1920	240,725,000	358,878,000	302

The annual report was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected. The shareholders gave approval to the motion by Lord Shaughnessy to increase the number of directors from 16 to 18, and to the two new positions on the board were elected Sir Lomer Gouin and General Sir Arthur Currie.

At a subsequent meeting of directors Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected president, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected vice-president.—Advertisement.

### TRAVEL IN COMFORT TO THE EAST

Why not visit the old folks back East this Christmas? Make it a real old-time Yuletide. Special extension privileges on tickets sold during the month of December.

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very considerable portion of our revenue, and if need be, the principle of a countervailing excise tax can be applied, in this way compelling the home manufacturer who enjoys the protection to contribute his share to the national treasury. Furthermore, there is no reason why a form of assistance cannot be given to industry without the pernicious privileges that obtain under the operation of a protective tariff. Energy to turn the wheels of factories is one of the main essentials in the development of industry. We have that power in Canada in abundance in the unharvested energy of our magnificent rivers. It is quite a proper function for governments to develop this, as indeed it has been developed in Winnipeg, and place it at the disposal of the manufacturer at cost.

"Mr. Meighen has on several occasions, particularly in reference to the binder twine industry and the cream separator industry in Canada, quoted figures to show that after the removal of the duty on similar products entering Canada, these industries declined in number and adduces this as conclusive evidence that these particular industries have languished without protection. My friend the prime minister is very adroit in the use of words, and he is becoming an adept in confusing public issues in the public mind. If his argument in this respect is sound, would it not be equally true to say that our textile industries and our cement industries in

Canada have languished under the protection they have enjoyed, for it is a fact that in our textile industries there are not more than one-tenth of the factories in operation now that there were forty years ago when protection was introduced. The same is true of our implement manufacturing and of practically every other line of industry that has enjoyed protection in Canada."

#### No New Statesmanship

In closing Mr. Crerar said: "We must have the broad vision and the determination in our statesmanship to triumph over the difficulties that may lie ahead. I cannot help recalling the splendid spirit that animated the Canadian people during the war. Then from one end of Canada to the other we were united in a common purpose. We sent our men overseas by the hundreds of thousands to maintain the liberty of the world and the rights of free peoples to order their lives as they chose to order them. The record of their sacrifices is indelibly written in blood and tears. Their indomitable spirit of service stands as an imperishable beacon to guide us in the future. Let us bring into the whole spirit and work of our public life the same idea of service, the same devotion to duty that was shown in such a wonderful way by our people a few years ago, and if we do we shall lay in our time and generation broadly and deeply the foundations for a great and happy people."

## Business and Finance

### An Income During Sickness

MANY farmers as well as people in other occupations are now protecting themselves and their families against the financial loss which inevitably accompanies sickness or personal injury by accident, through what is known as health and accident insurance. Farmers, by reason of the nature of their occupation, are supposed to be more liable to accidents than most other people, and some companies engaged in this business will not insure farmers. Other companies, however, accept this class of risk, and offer a special policy, on favorable terms, to those engaged in agriculture. Policies can be secured which give compensation in case of accidents alone, or for both accident and sickness. Sicknes insurance, however, cannot be taken alone, but only in conjunction with protection against accident. Some policies specify certain diseases, while others provide for all kinds of sickness, the premium in the latter case being, of course, higher.

### Cost and Benefits

To give some idea of the cost of this kind of insurance, a special policy issued to farmers in the prairie provinces by a well-known company may be instance. This policy covers accidents and sickness of any kind. The premium is \$15.80 a year, and for this the company gives compensation as follows:

For the loss by accident of life, both feet, sight of both eyes, both hands, one arm or one leg, \$1,000.

For loss of one hand or one foot, \$500.

For loss of sight of one eye, \$333.

For totally disabling accidents, \$5.00 weekly up to 200 weeks.

For total disability from any sickness or disease, \$5.00 weekly up to 52 weeks.

All the above payments are doubled in the event of the accident happening while travelling in a passenger railway car, passenger steamship or passenger elevator, or while in a burning building.

Each year the insurance is continued, up to ten years, the amount of compensation payable, except weekly indemnity, increases by five per cent.

For \$10 weekly indemnity instead of \$5.00, the rate is \$28 a year; with \$15 weekly indemnity it is \$40.20; with \$20 weekly indemnity, \$52.40; and with \$25 weekly indemnity, \$64.60.

Beside causing a loss of earning power, sickness and accident usually occasion increased expense, and consequently many people think it wise to provide against these misfortunes by insurance.

### Five Per Cent. in London

Branches of Canadian banks in London, England, it is announced, are now

accepting deposits on which they pay interest at five per cent. per annum. This information will be of value to persons in this country who have checks on British banks, or money in Great Britain, which they do not wish to transfer to this country at the present time owing to the low rate of exchange. A British draft or check for £100 if cashed in Canada at present would be worth only about \$400, compared with approximately \$486 in normal times, and those who can afford to wait until exchange returns to par, or near it, can profit considerably by leaving their money in Great Britain for a while.

### Farmers and the Banks

One of the chief criticisms that is levelled against the Canadian banks is that they fail to give assistance by the granting of credit to farmers who, through loss of crops or other misfortune, are particularly in need of financial support. The bankers, these critics say, are very willing to loan money to the man who is well fixed, but when a farmer comes along who has had two or three years of crop failure and who must get an extension of credit in order to stay on the farm and put in another crop, there is nothing doing. As a matter of fact, of course, the banks do extend credit to many farmers in this position. There are thousands of farmers who are being carried by the banks, and who, while they have large assets on paper, could not meet their obligations without realizing upon their land. The banks have carried these men from year to year, and kept them on the land in the hope that a favorable season will enable them to get square with the world. On the other hand, there are many who have not been able to get accommodation from the banks, and who have suffered severe losses, which might have been avoided if they had been able to secure credit.

### The Banks' Duty

What, it may be asked, is the duty of the banks in cases of this kind? It must be recognized, of course, that banks are not philanthropic institutions, and they cannot be expected to lend money unless they see a reasonable prospect of getting it back. The funds which they lend are mainly the property of their depositors, and their first duty is to protect the public who have entrusted them with their savings. Primarily the banks are in business to make money for their shareholders. The banks must remember, however, that they enjoy valuable privileges which have been conferred upon them by parliament, such as the power to issue currency, and they cannot expect to continue to enjoy these privileges unless in return they render efficient service

## Live Stock for Prince's Ranch

No stock is too good for his Alberta ranch, according to the Prince of Wales, who has been sending over Dartmoor ponies, thoroughbred colts and fillies, and Suffolk chickens.

The Prince's enthusiasm will make other ranchers keen to have equally fine stock.

Our managers will be glad to discuss your farm financing with you.

As the pioneer Bank of Western Canada we are bankers for the United Grain Growers, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company.

456

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office - WINNIPEG

## EXPORT TRADE

The extensive foreign connections of this Bank enable us to place at the disposal of our customers the best existing world-wide banking facilities.

Our local Manager is in a position to give you both assistance and advice.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

212 Branches—101 Branches in Western Canada.

## Do You Use This Bank



—to deposit your money where it will be safe from fire and theft, and earn interest?—to cash Cheque?—to collect Sales Notes?—to issue Bank Money Orders instead of sending actual cash in a letter?—to help you increase your acreage and improve your Live Stock?—to obtain sound advice on investments in Stocks, Bonds and Farm Lands?

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

With its 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta, 14 branches in British Columbia, 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, and 3 branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.



## Collect Through Your Bank

SOMETIMES you may have collections to make in a nearby city or town, or elsewhere in Canada, or in the United States. We have the facilities, both at home and abroad, for giving an usually prompt service in making collections for our customers.

Winnipeg Branch - - 426 Main Street

St. James Branch - 1817 Portage Ave.

Sub-Branch at Rosser (Giving Daily Service)



## A Wifely Suggestion BUY ALBERTA 6 Per Cent GOLD BONDS

**W**OMEN with a thought for the welfare of self and family will look into this desirable form of investment and urge their men folk to invest as much as possible in Alberta 6% Gold Bonds. This is an investment that appeals strongly to women as well as men.

**Because—** There is no fluctuation of their value—they are not up in value today and down tomorrow.

They earn 6% per annum—a high rate of interest for so sound an investment.

### The Combined Resources of the Province are Your Security

These bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. This is low enough to be within the reach of all classes of investors.

You buy them at par, i.e., \$100 for each \$100 bond—no dealer's commission chargeable to the purchaser.

The 6% interest they earn is paid by coupon half-yearly—1st of May and 1st of November.

#### Start Saving

Buy Alberta  
5% Savings  
Certificates  
Redeemable on  
Demand

Send for application form, or, better still, mail an accepted cheque for amount you desire to invest.

HON. C. R. MITCHELL,  
Provincial Treasurer.

W. V. NEWSON,  
Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



The bonds mature 1st of May, 1930, and interest due, together with the principal, will be paid in full.

You may purchase these bonds direct from the Provincial Treasurer or through your local bank, or any recognized bond house or insurance agency in the Province.

to the public. Both the service of the public and the banks' own interests demand that farmers should be carried over bad years, provided they are conducting their operations in a business-like and efficient manner, and their temporary difficulties are the result of causes beyond their control, such as drought or frost. No bank can prosper in a district where farmers are allowed to fail through lack of assistance in time of misfortune.

#### Character and Ability

It must be conceded, however, that when a farmer is so hopelessly involved in debt that to grant him further credit will only add to his difficulties, the bank is justified in refusing to carry him further. An official of one of the leading Canadian banks, discussing this question with the writer recently, stated that the policy of his bank in dealing with farmers in times of crop failure was to consider the merits of each case, not from the man's financial position, but according to his character and methods of farming. "While we take every precaution to protect ourselves in the matter of security," he said, "we place far greater dependence on a man's honesty, ability, and good habits, than on any chattel mortgage. If a man is determined to make good, if he follows good methods of farming, and if our experience with him shows that he is straight-forward in all his dealings, we do not refuse to help him over a period of misfortune, even though the line of credit which he requires may not be warranted by his financial statement." Most bank officials would claim for their banks a similar policy. Unfortunately, however, bank managers, like other humans, are prone to errors of judgment, and if this is the policy of the heads of the banks, it is certainly not always carried out by the managers in charge of country branches.

### Rural Credits Developing Manitoba

Loans advanced by the Manitoba Rural Credits Societies resulted in the breaking of 33,300 acres of new land this year, beside financing thousands of farmers in their other farm operations.

Loans under the Rural Credits Act made by the government this year exceeded \$2,039,000. Four hundred thousand dollars of this sum were loaned for breaking virgin soil.

Breaking carried out under the act during 1920, has exceeded any previous year since the act was brought into force. In 1917, 1,000 acres were broken; in 1918, 5,400 acres; in 1919, 27,000, and 1920 saw a record of 33,330. The total acreage broken through rural credits loans now stands at about 66,740 acres.

Loans made for various farming activities this year were: Purchase of stock, \$195,000; machinery, \$204,000; putting in and taking off crops, \$531,000; seed grain, \$145,000; implements, \$85,000; retiring liabilities, \$276,000; feed, \$43,000; and sundries, \$307,000.

#### Town and Country Co-operate

Prior to 1920, the rural credits societies were supplied with funds by the banks, but last winter the banks declined to continue under the conditions laid down in the Rural Credits Act. As a consequence, the provincial government undertook to provide the funds, and the credits this year reached a higher total than ever before. This year the funds came from the provincial treasury, but in future they will be supplied by the people through the provincial savings offices which have been established by the government. Over a million dollars has already been deposited, chiefly at the head office in Winnipeg, and the number of depositors and volume of deposits is growing daily. Depositors receive interest at four per cent. per annum, compounded half yearly, while the rural credit societies pay the government six per cent., and charge their members seven, the margin going to pay the cost of administration.

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each other's experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

# PACIFIC COAST TOURS

**A SUNNY CLIME  
FOR  
WINTER  
TIME**

**NEW TRAIN  
THE  
“CONTINENTAL”  
LIMITED  
LEAVES  
WINNIPEG  
EVERY DAY 9.40 P.M.  
FOR VANCOUVER AND ALL  
COAST POINTS  
FINEST EQUIPMENT - SUPERB SERVICE**

**Canadian National Railways**

**GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC**

**The Great International Playground invites you this Winter.  
Now is the time to plan.**

*For Full Particulars and Reservations apply to any Agent of*

**Canadian National---Grand Trunk Pacific Railways**

# United Farmers of Manitoba

## The Annual Convention

THE 1921 annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba will be held in Brandon on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 12, 13 and 14.

Every local is entitled to a delegate for every ten members or a fraction of ten. Credential forms are in the hands of local secretaries. These are to be filled out and signed by the local president and secretary.

Women are equally eligible with men as delegates, and it is generally advisable where there are any women members that at least one of the delegates be a woman. Fuller announcement re the meeting of the United Farm Women will be made in next week's issue.

Re Transportation—Delegates will purchase one-way fare to Brandon, getting with every ticket a standard certificate. These will be deposited on registering at Brandon and will be used so that return fare may be procured at a reduced rate.

Registration will be begun at the hall on the evening of Tuesday, January 11, at 7.30 p.m., and continued on Wednesday morning at 9 a.m. The convention proper will open at 10 a.m.

## St. Andrews Annual

The annual meeting of the St. Andrews branch of the U.F.M. was held in the school. John Anderson, the president, was in the chair. The financial statement for the year ending was presented by the secretary, W. Scott,

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary, W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg*

mination on their part to do even greater things in the future.

The general secretary, H. St. Clair Richmond, was able to report progress all along the line. The paid-up membership is 95 and more coming in. He urged the members to take a deeper personal share of the work and not to rely too much upon the officials, then success was sure.

The political situation was touched upon, and the necessity of loyalty to the leaders and the cause.

A vote of thanks to E. B. Hopper, who had acted as president for two years, was passed.

The following were elected to office for 1921: Neil McKinnon, president; Arnold Daly, vice-president; directors, E. B. Hopper, Roy Beere, Alex. Yuill, Jas. Robinson, A. E. Logan and J. W. Ford; auditors, W. Howard and M. G. Richmond.

A full representation was elected to attend the forthcoming convention at Brandon.

Altogether this local is to be congratulated upon its past work and the position it has won in the district. Its future is assured and more so if only the ordinary member will wake up and realize what the association is capable

the Tuxis class of the Harding Sunday school, a group of 15 young men, having assumed the responsibility of supplying debaters to represent the Harding local in the contest.

2. In the handling of co-operative supplies a new departure is recorded. The local adopted the policy of appointing committees to handle the supplies. Each committee to handle one specific line of supply. In this way it is hoped to lighten the load on the secretary and increase the interest and efficiency of the organization.

3. A special committee was appointed to co-operate with the other organizations of the district, i.e., the Agricultural Society and the Boys' and Girls' Club, in an effort to secure the greatest benefit to the greatest number in the winter's program of special educational and social meetings. Already plans have been perfected for the holding of a three-day short course on subjects of interest to each and every member of the community.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the meeting was the address delivered by W. G. Rathwell, the new district director for the Brandon Federal district. Mr. Rathwell dealt in able manner with many of the problems confronting members of the U.F.M. His history of the Glenwood victory—which resulted in the election of Wm. Robson to the provincial legislature as an independent farmer met with much applause. Mr. Rathwell then took the New National Policy and briefly but effectively dispelled any idea that may have existed in the minds of the listeners that the United Farmers of Canada favored class legislation. His explanation of the tariff clause, while of necessity brief, was none the less convincing. Mr. Rathwell's sincerity and his whole-hearted interest in the cause won for him many friends in the Harding district, and assured him of an early invitation to return and address the members of the local on other phases of the work.

Before the close of the meeting delegates were appointed to represent Harding local at the annual convention. The following resolution dealing with the provincial political action was endorsed by the meeting and the secretary instructed to forward a copy to the Central office:

"Whereas the movement on the part of our rural population generally is toward direct representation in the provincial legislature and federal parliament;

"And whereas united action by the United Farmers of Manitoba in the provincial political field was postponed by vote of their delegates in provincial convention assembled at Brandon, January 9, 1920;

"And whereas this movement has attained such proportions in this province as to elect approximately one-third of the members of the legislature;

"And whereas the members so elected have not received the endorsement of the United Farmers of Manitoba;

"And whereas this body of farmer members, known as the Independent Farmers' group, has maintained its political independence;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Oakville branch of the U.F.M., believe it to be the duty of the Dominion government to at once cancel such order and reinstate any employees who have been laid off through operation of same."

## Harding Annual Meeting

The election of officers resulted in the election of a new president in the person of Jos. Darragh, and a new vice-president in J. H. Graham. Both officials are admirably fitted for the duties of the offices to which they have been elected. Several new directors were also appointed.

The meeting, which was well attended, was quite enthusiastic over the prospects for 1921. In addition to the changes in the board, a number of important matters were discussed, including:

1. The entry of the local in the provincial debating competition. This is a matter which has secured the interest of the young men of the community,

## Buy Yourself Rich

That is just what many people are doing—buying

## CANADA'S VICTORY BONDS

at present prices. Absolutely safe and sure of handsome profits.

Write for Market Quotations

## Osler, Hammond & Nanton Winnipeg

1870 OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE 1920

## The Voice of the Pulpit

The ministers of the various churches see the benefits of life insurance and the suffering entailed where life insurance has been neglected.

A well-known preacher, author and lecturer says:

"I carry every dollar's worth of insurance which my income will permit" and further

"Insurance is the most practical form of applied Christianity of which I have any knowledge."

Another noted advocate of life insurance was Archbishop Ireland, the celebrated Roman Catholic Prelate. Said he:

"I have very little regard for any man who leaves this world without having been able to leave behind him a life insurance policy so that those dependent upon him are provided for."

## Mutual Life of Canada Waterloo-Ontario

## Safety-First Investment

## Buy Shares In Western Homes

LIMITED

Authorized Capital, \$5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital, \$1,300,000

A Western Company for Western People

Funds invested in the security of mortgages on improved farms and homes. Absolutely safe. Semi-annual dividends have been paid regularly at the rate of

## 7% Per Annum

PRICE: \$115 per Share.  
Terms: 10 per cent. cash and balance within five years.

Write for particulars.

## Argue Bros. Limited Managers Confederation Life Bldg. WINNIPEG

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

BRANDON

January 12, 13 and 14

which showed a balance on hand of \$25.35. A detailed report of the delegates who attended the district convention was given by A. Pittis. Among other business discussed by the meeting was the erection of a U.F.M. hall, but nothing definite could be done until more information was secured by the committee in charge. It was decided to hold a whist drive and dance on Wednesday, December 29. The election of officers resulted in the following being elected by acclamation: President, E. J. Blow; vice-president, A. Mitchell; secretary, G. Camplin; directors, James Martin, Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Pittis, Clifford Scott, E. C. McDonald and George Camplin.

## Kelwood Annual

The annual meeting of the Kelwood local was held in the Methodist Church on December 4. Plans were discussed for making the local a more effective force in the community, and a debate was planned for January 7. The following officers were elected: President, J. N. Poole; vice-president, Irwin McLeod; secretary, Vincent Grainger; directors, Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, Mrs. T. C. Robertson, Angus Wood, J. F. Smith, O. D. Poole, N. H. Montgomery. The officers of the Women's Section were: President, Mrs. T. C. Robertson; vice-president, Mrs. O. D. Poole; directors, Mrs. T. H. Gilmore, Mrs. Jas. Brown, Mrs. W. E. Smith, Mrs. G. Babcock, Mrs. N. H. Montgomery, Mrs. A. L. Whyte.

## Mather Local

On Wednesday, December 8, the second annual meeting of this local was held in the hall. The attendance was fairly good, the ladies turning out in good numbers.

Neil McKinnon was voted to the chair in the absence of the president. The balance sheet was read and passed, showing a good sum in hand.

Mrs. W. Howard, the secretary of the Women's Section, gave an interesting report of the work they had done, which proved that there was a deter-

## The Time to Collect Dues

Dues are payable at any time, but the most progressive and successful locals begin to collect dues for the ensuing year at the annual meeting, and arrange to remit the bulk of the year's dues within the first three months. It is a good line to follow and facilitates the work of every department.

## Don't Wear a Truss



**BROOKS' APPLIANCE.** the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. **Sent on trial to prove it.** Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

Brooks Appliance Co., 350F State St., Marshall, Mich.

## Dentistry

More than half the ailments today are directly due to bad teeth. It is folly to neglect them. We are specialists in all branches of dentistry. **Modern Methods—Practically Painless—Highly Qualified and Competent Assistants.** Prices reasonable.

**Up-to-date Repair Department  
in Connection**

### DR. PARSONS

McGreevy Blk., 258 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

### NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply:

**LAND COMMISSIONER,**  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

### Let the Air Blast Handle Your Grain

Free yourself from dust and heavy scooping. Save time and labor. Get more for your crop. You can move, clean and grade 500 to 800 bushels of threshed or shelled grain an hour in one operation with a

### Liberty Grain Blower

#### Recleaner and Grader

Elevator and cleaning mill combined. Blows out chaff. Saves inferior grain for feed. Improves grading. Often makes No. 3 wheat grade No. 2.

**No Buckets,** **Chains, Gears** **Machinery easily taken** down and moved by one man. Built to last for years.

**Fills Bins** **Blows grain to** **farthest corners** **of biggest bin or car.** No scooping necessary. Handles wagon load in 10 minutes. Operated by 6 H.P. engine or electric power pulley. Simplest, lightest, least expensive grain handler made.

**Bigger Profits** **One job of grading often pays for a Liberty.** Great profit maker.

**FREE** Send name on post card for big illustrated folder in colors.

**LINK MFG. CO.** Dept. 222, Portage in Prairie Man



### BRANTFORD KEROSENE ENGINE

### TYPE K TYPE

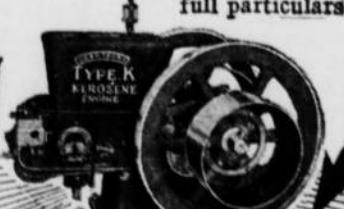
#### It's a Sturdy, Powerful Engine

a real fuel saver and easy to operate.

We guarantee it to develop excess horse-power and to positively not overheat running to full capacity all day burning kerosene.

The Brantford has few working parts—fuel tank is in engine base, magneto ignition, accurate governor and speed changing device. Made in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 7 H.P.

Write for full particulars



**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**

Makers of the "Beaver" Tractor  
Brantford, Ont. Regina, Sask.  
Calgary, Alta. Portage la Prairie, Man.

# United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary,  
H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

farmers in controlling these insects. The close co-operation we have had with your members is highly desirable, and, in fact, it is only by such close co-operation that results of value are secured."

### Rates on E.D. and B.C.

The following is the complete text of the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners, refusing the application of the E.D. and B.C. for a 50 per cent. increase in their rates. The ground taken by the U.F.A., that there was no justification for considering the E.D. and B.C. application apart from the general application being asked by other roads, was sustained. The road, therefore, is allowed to increase its rates only on the basis granted to the other railways. The judgment, written by Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean, follows:

"Application was launched for a 50 per cent. increase in freight rates and a corresponding increase in passenger rates. The rates of this railway are, for the reason set out in 'In re Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company,' 22 Can. Ry. Cas. 1, permitted to be on the mountain scale.

"The application as launched asked, as has been pointed out, for a 50 per cent. increase in standard passenger rates. The standard rate of the mountain scale being four cents, this would give a rate of six cents per mile. In the course of the hearing, Counsel for the railway companies substituted five cents as the maximum rate per mile for which the railways were asking.

"At the hearing, representation was made by Counsel for the railways that a general application, based on increased costs of operation was in course of preparation by the railways, subject to the Board's jurisdiction. Representation was made at the hearing by Mr. Ford, Counsel for the Board of Trade

while rate increases have been very much less. The weighty responsibilities imposed upon the Board by Parliament compel the conclusion that rates inadequately remunerative are not only detrimental to the railway concerned, but in a wider and more important phase are detrimental to the public served by the railway, because if the rates do not adequately remunerate for the service the efficiency will tend to deteriorate, and there will be progressive difficulty in obtaining those adequate facilities which are essential if traffic is to move.

"While the Board was considering the evidence submitted in the present application, the application of the railways subject to the Board's jurisdiction for a general increase in rates was launched; and the Board was impressed with the idea that the position was well taken that the decision in the present application was one which should be considered in connection with the decision in the general rate application.

The placing of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway on the mountain scale was, as indicated in the judgment already referred to, a temporary measure. Conditions have not, however, so changed as to warrant at present the applying of the prairie scale instead of the mountain scale. As already pointed out, the present application, in the first instance, asked for an increase of 50 per cent. in passenger rates over the mountain scale rate. Subsequently this was reduced to an increase of 25 per cent. The increase in passenger rates as allowed in the decision of the Board, which was just issued in the general rate investigation, is 20 per cent., subject to a maximum rate of four cents; it being further provided that one-half the increase shall disappear at the end of December, 1920, and the other half on July 1, 1921.

"On considering the various factors involved, I am of the opinion that the applicant railways should be allowed to put in force the same rate increases as are authorized in the Board's judg-

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

EDMONTON

January 18, 19, 20 and 21

of Grande Prairie, that the matter of rate increase should stand over until the general application for rate increase was dealt with.

"Subsequent to the hearing, the Board received a telegram from the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, strongly urging that the application should not be decided before the general application of railway rate increases. When the application for general rate increases was launched, notification of the hearing was duly given to Mr. Higginbotham, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta.

"During the hearing, representations were made as to the condition of the service afforded on the applicant railways. It was strongly urged that the need for retention of the mountain scale basis no longer existed. In addition to what was set out at the hearing, representations are on file from various organizations taking this position. It was strongly urged that with the limited population at present located in the country served by the railways concerned, any increase of rates would be highly detrimental.

"The burden of increased rates is one which should be imposed only when there is a thoroughly established justification therefor. At the same time, in the present application, as well as in the application launched by the railways for a general increase in rates, much material was submitted, reinforcing what is a matter of common knowledge, namely, that in the period which has elapsed since 1914 railway costs of operation have practically doubled,

ment in the matter of the application of the Railway Association of Canada, on behalf of the railway companies members thereof, and of all other railway companies within the jurisdiction of the Board, for authority to make a general advance of 30 per cent. in the tolls at present charged for the carriage of freight by the said companies, file 29,996; and that the rate increases authorized herein may become effective on the same date as authorized in the judgment in the application above referred to.—(Signed) S. J. McLean.

September 8, 1920.

I agree  
(Signed) A. S. G.  
(Signed) J. G. R.

### Good Prospects in this District

John Glambeck, of Milo, in a recent trip in the Bassano-Brooks country on organization work for the drive, travelled over 300 miles, and says he would not take a car over some of the roads again for a small fortune. Mr. Glambeck writes: "While some of these districts are still sparsely settled, I think there is a great future ahead. All the land will be put under irrigation, and many new locals will be started in a year or two. Most of the settlers coming in are from the western states, and used to organization. Good locals should be formed in the near future at Millicent, Patricia, Cassils, Makepeace, and perhaps other points. I have met a number of good men on my trip that I shall keep in contact with. I promised to speak on the U.F.A., its objects and organization, at a meeting south of Brooks in a week or so."

### Grasshoppers

In connection with the work done in combating the grasshopper plague this year in Alberta, the Dominion entomologist at Ottawa has written to Central office, appreciating the help given by the U.F.A. in this campaign. The letter continues:

"The probability is that there will be another serious outbreak of grasshoppers in Western Canada next year, and Alberta will no doubt have its share of these pests. You may rest assured that this branch will continue to do everything it possibly can to assist your

# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## "Another Circular from Central"

**A**T several district meetings held recently the statement was made by members present that they had heard nothing of a meeting until they came into town on business that day, which would seem to indicate that "another circular from Central" had found its way to the wood-box. Notices of these district meetings, which were so arranged that members of the Central executive could attend to discuss matters of vital interest to the members, were sent to the locals some weeks previous, and it would seem that secretaries do not always consider a "circular from Central" of much importance, so an explanation of these "circulars" should be of interest to every member of the association.

As the effectiveness of the association depends on the co-ordinating and unifying work of the Central office, it is absolutely necessary that there should be some means of communication between the Central office and the local units, hence the local secretary. Notices of meetings and other matters of the ut-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

asks for \$300 for six months, who has 1,100 bushels of wheat and other security, which the manager says is sufficient. Besides, the applicant is an old customer with a good record. But the manager is sorry, and shows him a letter from the head office, which says: "Not to lend any money to farmers for the purpose of holding grain."

"The consequences of this goes further than to the man with the good credit; it also hits the man who has none, and must sell as soon as he has threshed, because the first man has to get money, and there is only one way open—viz., to sell. Well, every load swells the already overloaded market, and consequently prices drop.

"I cannot see it otherwise than that the banks use the farmers' own money to fight them with. Has not the time arrived for the provincial government to get the farmers deposits to finance

inaugurate a system of co-operative marketing, and should difficulty arise on financial grounds the provincial government be asked to assist."

## Wants History of S.G.G.A.

An old-time member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, writing to the Central office, concludes with the following sentence: "I feel certain that our local will increase its membership to include every farmer in the district."

The writer also says: "Being a life member and having held the office of local secretary here for some years, I know a few of the great things which this organization has accomplished. Owing to the position which I hold at present, I am not able to attend the local meetings, and a number of farmers who are new in the work and in the organization are taking a good hold because their pockets have been hit on account of falling prices. Some of these men do not know much about the work which has already been done, and although sincere and anxious to help, are rather prone to criticise our leaders for not doing as much as they think should be done.

"The only way to open their eyes is to let them know the facts, and I suggest that you forward me a book or pamphlet giving the history of the association from the beginning to this time.

"I have read your Romance of the Grain Growers' Association, but think that by this time a more complete outline of the work should be published, if it is not already done. I feel that if you could publish a real history of the Grain Growers' movement since its inception in Western Canada, covering the work of the provincial association, and not forgetting the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as well as our splendid men on the 'cross benches,' it will do much to strengthen our movement in every way. For we must remember that new men are moving in continually and old ones are moving out. So it is no wonder if the work of the association is sometimes lost track of."

agriculture in corners like this. Manitoba has shown the way."

## Demand National Marketing

Under a recent date the secretary of the Eyebrow Grain Growers' Association forwarded for publication the following resolution adopted by the Eyebrow local:

"At a meeting of the grain growers of the Eyebrow local the following resolution was moved by Chas. Stewart, seconded by Wm. Pennington, and unanimously adopted, with a request that a copy be sent to Premier Meighen, another to the sitting member, and other copies to the press:

"To the Honorable Arthur Meighen, Premier:

"Whereas the open market is having a disastrous effect upon the conditions of trade, and whereas it means the pauperizing of the small farmer, unable to hold his grain or of those who are far removed from shipping points;

"And whereas, in our judgment, only those nations and governments co-ordinating in the disposal of the nations' production of commodities can ever hope to compete industrially and commercially in the world's markets;

"And whereas the need is urgent and demands immediate action, be it therefore resolved, that we urge the government through our premier to re-establish the Wheat Board as formerly constituted, with Messrs. Stewart and Riddell as the president and vice-president respectively."

A similar resolution from the Summer Grain Growers' Association was adopted as follows: "Resolved, that should the government not institute a permanent wheat board, that the grain growers

## Leave Provincial Politics Alone

T. H. Scoffin, of Herschel, secretary of the Spring Lake Grain Growers' Association, under a recent date writes:

"At our last meeting the following resolution was carried and I was instructed to forward it to Central. Moved by W. Houston, seconded by T. F. Scoffin and carried: 'That we put all our political energies into Federal politics, and leave provincial politics alone until such action is necessary.'

"I may say we are not dead, but just keep moving so we will not get fly blown. The price of wheat is just causing a faint gleam of life, but it will take lower wheat prices, higher freight rates, higher tariff rates, higher cost of implements and farm labor, and one ton of T.N.T. exploded at close range to even make those living here even open their eyelids. Here's luck to the sugar refiners!"

(Ed. Note: No matter how dead or defunct a local may be, when it has one live member it is never dead; and when that live one happens to be one as wide awake as the secretary for Spring Lake local apparently is, "there is life in the old dog yet.")

## DISTRICT DIRECTORS FOR 1921

As it is evident there will be quite a number of changes in district directors for the following year, it is opportune to indicate the changes contemplated by publishing the following list:

District	Present Director	Director for 1921
No. 1	T. M. Morgan, Aquadell	Thos. Teare, Marquis
No. 2	C. M. W. Emery, Assinibola	C. M. W. Emery
No. 3	E. P. St. John, Kisbey	E. P. St. John
No. 4	R. M. Johnson, Regina	R. M. Johnson
No. 5	John Millar, Indian Head	J. Millar
No. 6	Harry Marsh, Herschel	John Holmes, Asquith
No. 7	Wm. Penny, Balcarres	C. Overtpur, Semans
No. 8	T. M. Eddy, Bethune	W. J. Orchard, Tregarva
No. 9	Jas. Inglis, Rokeyby	W. G. Robertson, Mozart
No. 10	G. A. Hope, Wadena	G. A. Hope
No. 11	D. Japp, Speers	D. Japp
No. 12	A. Baynton, Carlton	A. Baynton
No. 13	P. M. McCaffrey, Rockhaven	P. M. McCaffrey
No. 14	M. McLachlan, Swift Current	M. McLachlan
No. 15	J. P. Robinson, Cadillac	J. P. Robinson
No. 16	W. T. Hall, Surbiton	W. T. Hall

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inciple as the method I outlined. The science of wild oat eradication is, first, to induce germination of the seed, and second, kill the plant or harvest it before it shatters its seeds. The methods of killing the plant are much the same all over the country. The spring tooth cultivator, the disc, and the plow are the implements used. The practice is spoken of as "green fallowing" or "green cultivation." This means that the plant must be given sufficient time to exhaust all the plant food stored in the seed, so that it will not be again able to germinate. It must, therefore, be allowed to produce green leaves before the cultivation starts. The harvesting of it before it shatters seeds is accomplished by sowing early maturing crops, and harvesting either for hay or for seed before the wild oats start falling to the ground. There is, therefore, practically no difference in the practice built up on the second phase of the principle.

#### Methods of Cultivation Vary

The methods of inducing germination, however, will vary. Before any seed will germinate it must have moisture, heat, and air. Then, again, most seeds, and especially wild oats, will germinate better after resting over winter. In other words, they do not germinate 100 per cent. the fall in which they are produced. Almost any cultivated soil in Western Canada has sufficient heat and air during the summer months to start germination. This is not true, however, of the moisture, for frequently the soil becomes so dry that the seed will not start. The amount of moisture varies, and the soil's ability to hold the moisture varies with the different districts. Therefore, the methods of cultivation will vary; also, the length of time that it takes the seeds to germinate will vary.

The method that I outlined for D. M. M., was for a district with a comparatively heavy precipitation and a soil of a loamy nature. The method outlined with the addition of spring harrowing, which I took for granted, would clean out most seeds in that surface of the soil. The land is then plowed the latter part of June and sown to early-maturing barley, which should be off the land before the seeds have shattered. It should then be again skim plowed and treated as before. By the time it is again put in crop, if seasons have been favorable, most of the wild oats will have started. As I mentioned in my first outline, the packer should be used after each plowing to keep the moisture near the surface. There is no doubt whatever but that Mr. Wroth's method would be successful. The only difference is that he takes two years to clean out the one surface, and a summerfallowing year for the second surface. I would venture to suggest, however, that under his conditions his method would be no more successful than the method I outlined would be on D. M. M.'s farm.

#### Control of Plant Diseases

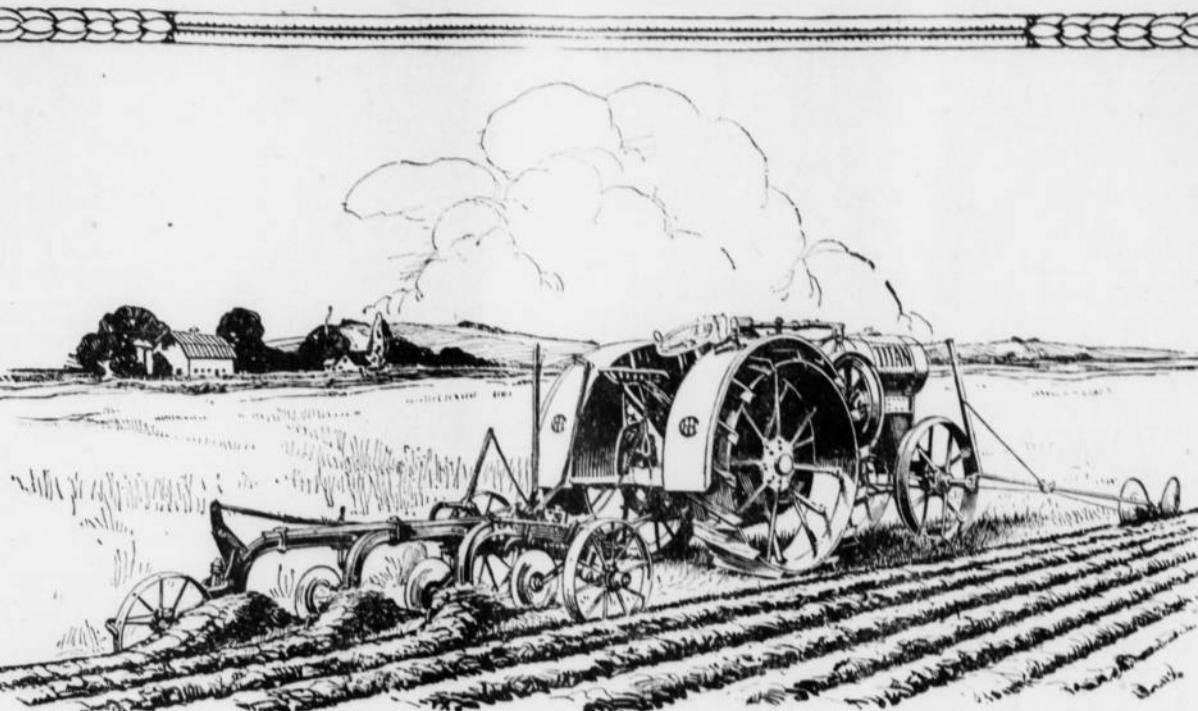
The principal Manitoba plant disease is rust. The blackstem rust attacks cereals and about 40 wild grasses. There are five biologic forms in North America—Triciti, Secalis, Avenae, Phleipratensis and Agrostis—attacking wheat, rye, oats, timothy, and red top respectively. Barley is a common host, and wild barley is seriously rusted.

There are many racial strains of rust on various varieties of wheat now known. The forms of rust do not easily change. Wheat rust is not transmitted through seed grain.

The black spores affect only barberry so far as is known. There is no definite evidence that they can effect wheat. Barberry eradication is important.

A few red spores may sometimes live over winter, but there is as yet no definite experimental evidence of this occurring. Much of the damage comes about from wind-blown spores. Breeding still offers hope of solving the problem by producing a rust-resisting wheat. Cultural methods will lessen severity of attack; for example, by hastening maturity.

Marquis is resistant to certain of the racial strains; Kubanka to several. The strains of rust predominating depend considerably on the variety of wheat commonly grown over considerable areas.—Dr. G. R. Bisby, M.A.C.



## Fifteen Years of Tractor Progress

**F**IIFTEEN years ago the Harvester Company set its resources and its unrivaled engineering and field knowledge to work at solving the farm-power problem. For fifteen years it has been placing practical tractors on the farms. The result of this long period of accomplishment is the present **Titan 10-20 Kerosene Tractor**.

In the long period during which the Titan tractor has achieved leadership, no radical change has been made in its design or construction, proving that from the first it embodied the fundamental principles of a successful tractor. It was designed right.

But the Harvester Company could not be content to stop there. The Titan today has all the refinements and perfections of these progressive years of endeavor. In the factors of durability, economy, comfort, ease of control, and general satisfaction, the Titan continues the leader.

Because of the farm labor shortage, for instance, many a tractor owner must

depend upon his boys, and sometimes girls, for help to carry him over a peak-load period. For such an emergency the Titan has been made remarkably easy to steer. With the present control, a fourteen-year-old boy can handle the Titan and do a man's work. We have ample proof of this.

Titan plowing speed is now  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles per hour. This is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as fast as the average horse walks, and it is the maximum speed under which plows will take to the ground well or do a good job of plowing, under most conditions. At this speed, pulling three plows or an equivalent load of other machines, we believe the Titan does more and better work than any tractor near its rating, with less wear and tear, less expense and with entire safety to itself, its load, and the operator. This is tractor progress.

Today **Titan 10-20** is securely established in every section. Titan leads the field, the standard by which others are judged.

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#### A Neighboring State's Experience

In Western South Dakota, which has an annual precipitation of around 14 inches, it has been found that the system of farming that offers the greatest possibility of a permanent agriculture is one in which crop production is combined with the raising of livestock. Grain crops, in the average results of a series of years, show results that should be profitable, but a stable agriculture based on grain production alone has not been established. This is owing to the fact that the average is made up of exceedingly heavy yields in a few years and low yields or failure in other years rather than fairly good yields each year. Grain farming has not been able to withstand the reverse of unfavorable years, which may appear in succession, and to realize the profits of good years.

The system and methods recommended are: (1) Keeping of livestock to the capacity of summer pasture and winter feed; (2) the growth of cultivated annual crops, such as corn, for winter feed; and (3) the growing of small grains following the corn without plowing. The system may be modified as local or individual conditions warrant the growth of alfalfa for hay

or seed, or the growth of a larger acreage of wheat or other grains.

#### Kernels

Alfalfa grows in the hottest climate and in the coldest, in Arabia and Siberia.

Correspondence courses are being given by the Manitoba Agricultural College in soil management on forage crops.

Is the machinery under cover? New machines cost money these days. Good care prolongs the life of any farm machine.

Clean the seed grain thoroughly. The fanning mill will not only remove many noxious weed seeds, but will also remove the small and shrunken seeds which frequently carry the germs of disease.

Seven seed centres have been established in Alberta, and 15 other districts want seed centres established. The cost of such a centre is around \$1,200, and includes an up-to-date cleaning plant.

Western rye grass has much in common with timothy, but will stand drought much better. It does not grow much after-grass, but is a good seeder, has fibrous roots and can be easily gotten rid of.

The growing of pasture on summer-fallow is effective in controlling soil drifting, but is only practicable in the moister districts. In dry districts, this plan fails to conserve enough moisture to give a good crop the next year.—W. C. McKillican.

The sweet clover growers of the Red River Valley in North Dakota have formed an association which controls more than half the sweet clover seed of the state under a three-year contract. The association's motto is: Sweet clover on every farm in North Dakota.

Land that is infested with western wheat-stem sawfly should be plowed either in the spring or the fall to a depth of five or six inches, care being taken that all the stubble is well turned under. If the plowing is done thoroughly the adult fly is not able to come out of the ground. Stubble in wheat on wheat stubble provides the ideal condition necessary for this pest to flourish.

# The Demand for Pure-Breds

*Is the Present Supply in Excess?*

IS the pure-bred business overdone? Have we, during the years of high prices for breeding stock, built up herds of registered cattle which will produce more than the livestock industry can absorb? Must there be a general reduction in size and number of herds before the pure-bred business returns to the level of prosperity it enjoyed during war years? These are questions which the prevailing spirit and prices at some recent sales suggest to some minds.

In answering these questions, it is well first to say how far we can go in the grading up of market animals. No reasonable man will doubt that a half-bred steer is more profitable than a scrub, and that a three-quarter bred is a better paying proposition than a half-bred. How far then, is it wise to go in the concentration of pure blood in an animal destined for the block? Can we continue until the whole stock of the country is practically pure-bred or is there some point at which it would be better economy to use grade sires?

Every once in a while one comes across a man who holds that an occasional infusion of scrub blood is necessary to maintain the hardiness so essential in northern stocks. This mistaken notion arises out of a failure to realize that constitution and vitality are just as much a product of breeding and selection intelligently carried out as of the destructive selection of nature.

The writer learned this lesson by observing the relative thrift of grades and pure-breds wintering under identical conditions, and this experience fixes him in the belief that the ideal combination of beef-making qualities and hardiness can only be obtained by an unending use of well-chosen, pure-bred sires. The collective experience of rangemen who, after many pure-bred crosses, still persist in their use is better evidence still that natural conditions do not raise any barrier against the continual purification of blood.

As a cattle stock of a country progresses towards this perfection, the pure-bred industry will be held in ever greater esteem because every step will emphasize the fact that improvement comes from one source only. And we are only at the beginning of this improvement with every educational agency enlisted on the side of the pure-bred. A great deal depends on those who are engaged in that industry. If they will cull a little more rigorously than they have in the past few years when anything with a pedigree would sell, setting up ever a higher standard, then pessimism over the future demand for pure-breds will be out of place.

## Alberta Buys Percheron

The Percheron stallion, Job, 84808 (83984), has been purchased by the Alberta Department of Agriculture from W. S. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., and will be used for the improvement of draft horse breeding in that province. This stallion is a splendid specimen of his breed, was first in a very strong class of aged stallions at the Chicago International. In this class last year's winner was only placed fourth. Job was also made reserve grand champion of the show.

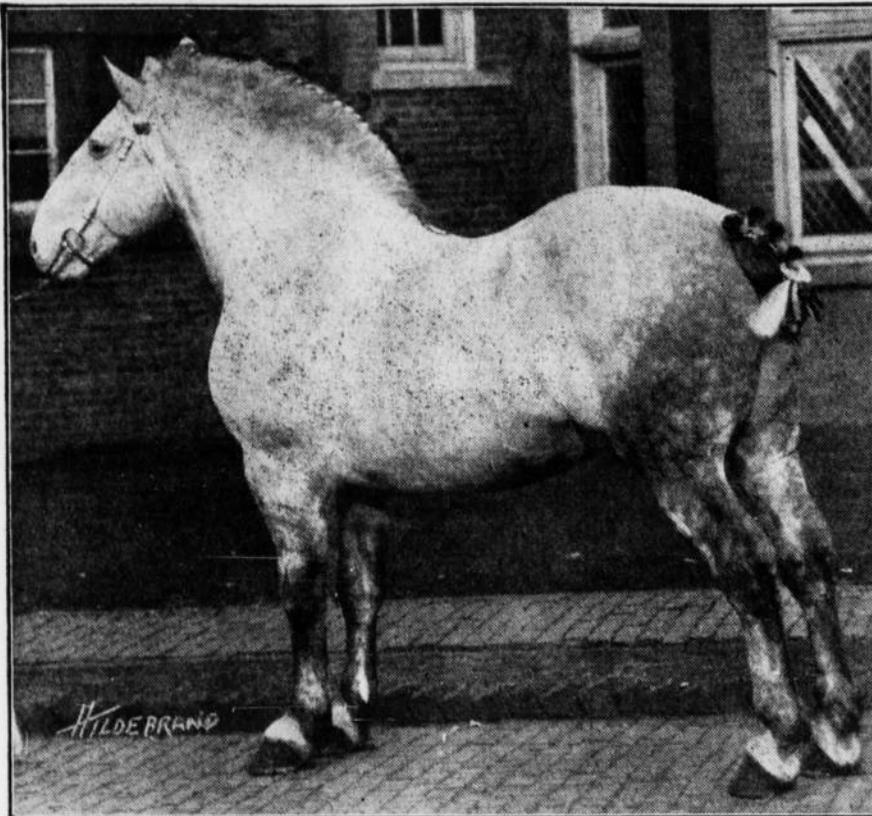
Job is a horse of great scale and weighed over 2,400 pounds before showing at Chicago. He is a very stylish horse, and Robert Graham stated that he never saw a Percheron with as good hind legs as Job. He has broad, flat bone, good sloping pasterns and excellent feet. He is a very bold moving horse, and goes close and straight.

For some time the Alberta Department of Agriculture has been on the lookout for an outstanding Percheron sire and the horse Jasmine was the first one favored, but his owner refused to price him under any consideration, as he was rated by many as the best horse in America. No other horse was found quite up to the requirements until Job was seen at this year's International for the first time, and it is worth noting that after the horse was looked over and considered up to the mark as an individual, upon looking up his breeding it was found he was a half brother of Jasmine, both these stallions being

sired by La Frime 55266 (67501), which made Job a very desirable purchase. This stallion was imported by W. S. Dunham from France and sold to a company of farmers in Southern Illinois, and has been in their hands all the time. As he proved an excellent breeder he was bought back last spring by Mr. Dunham to head his Percheron stud at Oaklawn, where he has been for the

fillies by Job are owned by the Illinois State College and are regarded by Prof. Edmonds as among the best in the country.

W. L. Carlyle, of Calgary; H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture; S. G. Carlyle, livestock commissioner; Alex. Galbraith, supt. of fairs, and Hon. Duncan Marshall all saw this horse at Chicago, and, after looking up his pedigree and breeding record, were unanimous in their opinion that he was from every standpoint the right horse to buy. He comes from one of the oldest and best studs in America, is of the choicest breeding in France, and Mr.



**Job**  
The Percheron stallion purchased by the Alberta Department of Agriculture

past summer. He is the sire of Joe Silver, the Percheron stallion that won in Calgary last summer, and is also the sire of one or two other good stallions owned in Western Canada. Several

Dunham is willing to bank his reputation as a horseman upon the purchase. The price paid was \$8,000, though for a sale to private parties the horse was priced at a much higher figure.

## Freight Rates and the Sheep Business

A new minimum of 24,000 pounds on local double-decked shipments into Calgary, effective January 1, 1921, raises again the question of car minima in relation to the movement of sheep and lambs to market.

The minimum on single decks of sheep has been 16,000 pounds, although 7,064 pounds is actually the average off car weight of the loads weighed off cars at Calgary during 1919. Actual weight over the minimum of 16,000 pounds has been charged in the case of double-decked shipments, the average of such into Calgary (weighed loads) during the year 1919 being 17,660 pounds. It is now proposed to charge for 24,000 pounds.

The supply of double decked cars has never been guaranteed by the railways; and is not to be guaranteed now, and where a double-decked car is not obtainable the shipper is required to fit the car with a deck at an approximate outlay of \$27 or \$28 and at his risk, or pay for two (2) single-decked cars.

The following comparison made in relation to increase rates and minima, then, is of interest:

### Macleod to Calgary

	Single deck	Double D. Deck	Double Deck and Fittings	Two Decks
September 1, 1914	\$24.00	17.660 lbs.	\$41.50	\$48.00
Rate increase, October 29, 1918	30.40	33.55	53.55	60.80
Increase September 13, 1920	41.00	45.50	72.50	82.00
Minimum weight increase, Jan. 1, 1921	41.00*	61.50	88.50	82.00

\* D.D. 24,000 lbs.

### Maple Creek to Calgary

September 1, 1914	35.20	38.85	53.85	70.40
Rate increase, October 29, 1918	43.20	47.68	67.68	86.40
Increase September 13, 1920	58.50	64.50	91.50	117.00
Minimum weight increase, Jan. 1, 1921	58.50*	87.75	114.75	117.00

\* D.D. 24,000 lbs.

The estimated cost of decking being \$15 in 1914, \$20 in 1918, and \$27 in 1921.

While it is true that one short haul

will say: "What of it, what difference does that make to the wool growers?" It makes a difference of from six cents to ten cents per pound, that is all!

## The Grain Growers' Guide

In countries where worsteds are made, the above premium is paid for "combing wool" over the price paid for wool unsuited to or not intended for combing, which is used in the manufacture of ordinary woolens by means of carding.

For combing purposes, the wool must be fine in quality and uniform in length, strength and circumference; a combing machine will work no other. A carding machine, on the other hand, will manipulate wools of varying length, circumference, strength and quality. It will manipulate the coarse and fine; the long and short; the strong and weak; the wool reclaimed from the filth of the barnyard; the wool rejected by the combing machine; and the shoddy secured by shredding the partially worn-out clothes collected by rag pickers, and combine them all into one thread for the purpose of being woven into cloth. The cloth thus woven and thus manufactured is inferior and cheap, but it is "all wool" and may be a yard wide; nevertheless it may also be cheap and of inferior wearing quality, even to a greater degree than much that consists of 50 per cent. cotton.

### Adopt British Standards

Now, what will happen to the bulk of our Western Canadian wool when it is excluded from the United States market, as it probably will be a year hence? The Canadian wool grower has blindly followed the American in his method of growing, preparing and marketing his product, and in so doing he has made it impossible to dispose of it to advantage on any other market. Do you ask why? Because the American wool buyers have adopted a system of grading and labelling their wool different from that of the rest of the world and we have followed their lead. And what is likely to happen? The American wool growers are agitating not only for a duty but also for an embargo against foreign wool. The high tariff party has been successful at the last election, the leaders of that party are pledged to undo what the Wilson government did in 1913 in the way of reducing the tariff, and there is every reason to believe that they will carry out their promise. Under these conditions, what are the Canadian wool growers to do? Ask for a duty also? By no means. We are exporters of wool. Our problem is to get our wool out of the country, not to prevent other wool coming in. There will be no inducement to outsiders to ship wool to Canada where the market is already glutted with wool, as the Canadian market will be once an embargo or even a duty is placed against us unless it is of a quality that we do not grow, and then a tariff would do us no good. What, then, are the Canadian wool growers to do? Declare our independence of the American wool market and get in line with Great Britain, and all other British Colonies; employ wool classifiers and sorters from Bradford instead of from Boston and Philadelphia. Exercise a little more care in breeding and caring for our sheep, and, above all else, adopt the methods in vogue in all the great wool-producing countries of the world and with them get the best prices going in the open markets of the world, and thereby put Canada on the map as a wool and mutton producing country. —Levi Comstock.

### Craigie Enchanter

At the time of our previous announcement regarding the purchase of the two Scottish colts by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, detailed information regarding Craigie Enchanter was not available. We announced incorrectly that he was sired by Bonnie Buchlyvie, an error corrected in the following from the department:

"Craigie Enchanter, 20225, was first as a yearling at the Royal Darlington, and also first and champion at the recent Kilmarnock back-end show. He has grown well, and is regarded as a particularly promising colt. His sire was Mr. Kilpatrick's celebrated stud horse, Craigie Litigant, 19071, which Dean Rutherford regarded as the best Clydesdale he saw in Scotland. Craigie Litigant was got by the £9,500 Baron of Buchlyvie, 11263, and his dam was a particularly high-class mare. He has won both the Cawdor cup and the Brydon shield, and at the Glasgow stallion show, in March last, he was also awarded the Diamond Jubilee cup,

which was the supreme honor of the showyard. The dam of Craigie Enchanter was Nell of Kerse, 44168, a specially well-bred mare, whose pedigree goes back to her sixth dam, that mare being the famous Mary of Drumflower, 112, in her time one of the best breeding mares in the Clydesdale world. Amongst other noted animals, she was dam of the famous sire, Drumflower Farmer, 286, and Young Mary of Drumflower, 519, the sixth dam of Craigie Enchanter. This fine mare was first at the H. and A.S. show as a two-year-old filly at Glasgow in 1875, and was regarded as one of the best fillies of her time. Nell of Kerse, 44168, was got by Montrave Mariner, 17393, an exceptionally well-bred horse owned by



**Donna Woodford**  
Grand champion Hereford female at the International.

Mr. Kilpatrick. His sire was Baron Gibson, 12452, and his dam, Montrave Mermaid, 14224, a well-known prize-winning filly in the Montrave stud. Her sire was the £3,000 Prince of Albion, 6178, and her dam the celebrated Moss Rose, 6203, which twice won the Cawdor cup when well advanced in years, and was the dam of other two mares which also won that trophy. The second dam of Craigie Enchanter, Blossom of Knowes, 36238, was got by Ruby Baron, 13719, a notable son of Baron's Pride, 9122, and the celebrated prize mare, Royal Rose, 12494. He was first at the H. and A.S. show at Edinburgh, and was own brother to the Cawdor cup champion mare, Royal Ruby. The third dam of Craigie Enchanter, Evenie, 21272, was by the famous Marcellus.

"This colt, along with Bonnie Fyvie, is to be kept at the University of Saskatchewan as an object lesson for the students, and as they have been purchased with government money, they are to be placed at the disposal of breeders in the province of Saskatchewan. It will be observed that Craigie Enchanter is the second horse from the Craigie Mains stud purchased this year with government money from the northwest of Canada, the other being Craigie Masterpiece, which was exported in spring to the government of Alberta. Clydesdale breeders everywhere are gratified that Dean Rutherford and his colleagues have purchased colts of such outstanding merit."

## The International

(Continued from last week)

### Herefords

Not a single Canadian Hereford was entered. As a measure of the keenness of competition, it may be mentioned that the 60 best prizes were divided by 23 herds, only one getting more than five of them, and only two exhibitors won more than one first prize, J. N. Camden, Versailles, Ky., and S. H. Velie each winning twice. The grand champion bull was Camden's junior yearling, Princeps Domino, by Prince Domino. A disinterested critic might fairly say that he comes as near to being perfect as any animal shown at Chicago. The sum total of his virtues is an earnest that the tremendous improvement of the whiteface breed during the last quarter century still continues. The senior champion was Beau Best, by Beau Blanc Visage, shown by Wallace and E. G. Good. His freshness, straight lines, and low-set compactness won for him over Repeater, junior, which headed the aged class. Repeater has been a wonderful show bull. Alongside Perfection Fairfax he will be remembered as the best show and breeding bull of his time. He came to Chicago fresh from his win of the grand championship at the Kansas City Royal. But the bloom has come off; Repeater has not the covering of shoulder that he had in his prime,

and although he displays the same rugged breed type, the same trailing brisket and spacious front, he can hardly be expected to sire champions and then defeat them in person. The reserve champion at Kansas City, Mischievous, shown by Dr. Dewitt, Denver, is a burly, wide-sprung bull, a trifle short, but covered with a wealth of natural flesh unequalled in his class, remaining, notwithstanding, as smooth as an Angus.

Some of the newer strains were much in evidence, winning at the expense of some of those held high in esteem. Short as the history of the Woodfords has been, they appeared under the banners of three different breeders, and cut deeply into the prize money in each case. One of them, Donna Woodford 5th, won female grand championship for N. E. Parish, Reading, Pa. A relative through Woodford 6th, Lady Woodford, won the junior championship for J. N. Camden. Next to her was the youthful Belle Woodford, by Woodford 28th, still in the parent herd of E. H. Taylor.

### Aberdeen-Angus

Only two Canadian animals were entered, but a McGregor heifer topped the female sale at \$2,000. This was, doubtless, helped by the number of McGregor-bred cattle which won in the hands of American showmen. An Ensign of Glenearnock two-year-old won a red ribbon for Hartley Stock Farm; another from a McGregor-bred cow was first for J. I. Huggins, and descendants of Ensign and Edward of Glenearnock appear elsewhere in the prize list.

Bar Marshall, that growthy scion of a "plainer family," got as far as senior champion. The final decision between him and Perinthian was full of interest. John Phillip, Dandaleith, Craigtachie, Scotland, was the arbiter, and as one might expect of a man holding such a high position in Scottish Aberdeen-Angus circles, his work was flawless. True to the taste of the Scot, his final judgment was passed looking at the animals from in front. Perinthian has a more typical head and more refined poll than the American-bred Bar Marshall, but we cannot say we like his stern as well. It will be remembered that Dr. Huggins, the owner of the grand champion, was also the owner of Idolmere, last year's champion. Scotland was scoured for a bull to replace Idolmere when he was lost in the fire, and Dr. Huggins' persistence has been rewarded. H. Fraleigh's junior champion of 1919, Espoir, Marshall from Forest, Ont., only got to fifth place in his class.

That smooth and comely matron, Queen Milly of Sundance 3rd, repeated



**Goldie's Ruby**

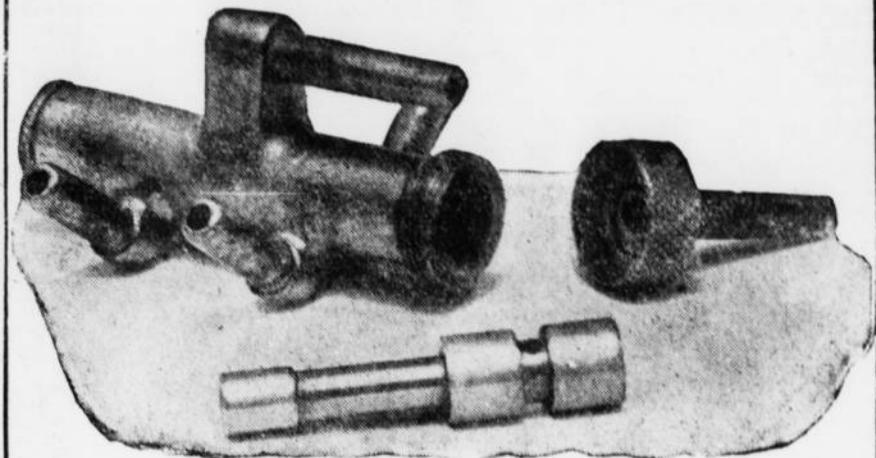
First prize aged Shorthorn cow at the International. Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.

her previous performance by annexing supreme female honors. A junior yearling, Proud Eve, was second choice. She is by the Royal and Highland winner, Evenest of Bleaton, and out of a Maisemore-bred cow. Her individuality matches her regal lineage, and in future years this heifer will have to be counted on.

### Swine

The Manitoba Agricultural College showed a drove of Yorkshire hogs, which came back with numerous firsts and seconds and three championships. Their best sow died the night before showing, or their satisfaction would have been complete. Professor Wood has special reason to feel gratified at the showing made by his barrows. Competing against Ohio State University and B. F. Davidson, the leading American exponent of the breed, the St. Vital school carried off every first and championship on pure-bred Yorkshire barrows. In the competition against all breeds on pens of grade barrows they won the championship on a pen of 250 pound Yorkshire barrows, a truly remarkable

## The De Laval Milker Gives More Service



The above illustration is made from a photograph (not retouched) showing a De Laval Udder Pulsator and piston which have been used for four years in connection with the De Laval Milker at the Roseland Dairy, Caldwell, N. J.

The diameter of the piston in relation to the diameter of the cylinder in the Udder Pulsator, even after four years of wear, still passes the exacting factory tests and requirements.

When in operation, the piston travels 45 times per minute; that is, 45 times per minute each way, making 90 movements a minute, or 5400 times per hour. On the basis of four hours per day, 365 days in the year, the piston travelled the remarkable total of 31 million times in the four years—without showing any appreciable wear and without lubrication.

The Monel metal piston, the bronze cylinder and simple construction of only one moving part, without springs, weights, or complicated mechanism of any kind, make possible such unusually long service.

The action of the De Laval Milker pleases the cow. Its long service pleases the owner.

*Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalog, mentioning number of cows milked*

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Which gives maximum weight for age.

Which makes economical use of feed.

Which produces steers that sell at the top of the market.

Which has proved its merit under range and farm conditions.

Which furnishes many profitable milking cows that sell at a high price when you are through with them, and whose progeny make first-class butcher bullocks.

If you are interested, write at once for free publications regarding Shorthorn Cattle, to the Secretary.

### Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

J. G. Barron, Pres. G. E. Day, Sec. Carberry, Man. Guelph, Ont.

Fill in this coupon and send to G. E. Day, Box 285, Guelph, Ontario, for Booklets of facts on the Shorthorn Breed.

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in the 10 lb. caddy, as the  
tobacco retains its original  
aroma and freshness.

*Cut your Own*

feat. The College showed one Berkshire boar, on which they obtained second in a large class.

#### Feeding of Show Steers

Prof. Dowell has very courteously forwarded us with a complete statement of the feeding of the steers which his department showed at the International. He says:

"With one exception, all of the steers exhibited at the recent International by the University of Alberta were donated to that institution by leading Alberta breeders. When brought to the University during the summer and fall of 1919—varying in age from six weeks to six months—they were started on a light grain feed of crushed oats, two parts; bran, one part; with the addition of five per cent. linseed oil meal. Up to the middle of August the roughage con-

"For the first summer, fall and winter the calves were turned out in the lot during the day and stabled at night. With the coming of warm weather the following spring this plan was reversed—stabled during the day and out at night. As the season advanced the period for exercise was gradually reduced, so that by the time we were getting our first cool fall weather they were turned out only a few hours in the forenoon of each day. These steers were fed but twice daily up to the last three months before showing.

"It will be of interest to note that every calf in this exhibit was not only bred in Alberta, but fed on Alberta-grown feeds." Furthermore, it should be recalled that when the request first went out it met with a very generous response. Calves were offered by 32 leading breeders. Prof. Dowell found it necessary to narrow down the selection to 15. When he visited the various ranches to pick up his steers he was pleasantly surprised in almost every instance to find that he was invited to take the pick of the entire calf crop. The whole undertaking has been a gratifying example of public spirit.

#### Holsteins at London Show

The report of the London (England) dairy show indicates what progress the black and white breed is making in that country. Of the 41 animals which passed the minimum performance requirements ten were Holsteins. Seven different breeds were represented by pure-bred cattle, and in addition there were six grade Shorthorns. The Holsteins won all four cups offered, and supplied two of the reserves. The winning Holstein cow had 24.6 points more than her nearest rival of another breed. The ten Holsteins had a butter-fat average of 3.85 per cent., which confirms the statement often made that British-Friesians excel their Canadian relatives in this respect. The four highest average tests were 4.41, 4.33, 4.32, and 4.25.

#### Scots to Eliminate Unsoundness

The November issues of the Scottish farm papers contain reports of a recent meeting of the Clydesdale Society, in which the matter was taken up of disqualifying mares which displayed unsoundness believed to be of a hereditary nature. Stallions, of course, are subject to veterinary inspection, but occasionally recurring unsoundness in some lines of breeding still continue, and it is held that as long as it is possible to register and breed an unsound mare it will be impossible to attain the high distinction aimed at, the reputation of being the breed free from hereditary unsoundness. The suggestion now is to have a volun-

tary registry for those mares passed by qualified veterinarians.

#### Economy of Horse Power

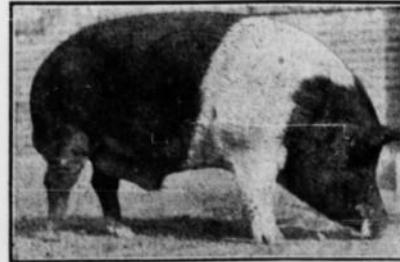
At the recent session of the Horse Association in Chicago, Hamilton Bassett, who spoke on farming and teaming conditions on the Pacific Coast, brought out some facts on the working range of the horse. He cited the interesting and significant fact that in Belgium, where costs are figured very closely, horse-drawn trucks successfully competed with both railroads and motors in shipping over a route of 80 miles from Brussels to Ostend. He stated that where speed is the object and cost no consideration, mechanical power beat the horse, but where economy of operation is the first desideratum, the horse excelled all competitors.

#### In Livestock Circles

##### The Hamiota Shorthorn Club

A most enthusiastic meeting of farmers took place in Hamiota on Tuesday, November 30, to witness the distribution of Shorthorn heifers to the boys and girls in the district. Fifteen high-class heifers were purchased by Mr. John Strachan, secretary of the Manitoba Shorthorn Club, for the Hamiota Shorthorn Club recently organized. These heifers were all of exceptionally good breeding, and right good individuals as well, and there isn't any doubt that under proper care and management by the boys and girls they will make a name for themselves in the near future.

J. B. Davidson, western representative of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association paid a visit to Hamiota on his return trip from Calgary, and gave an interesting and instructive talk to the boys and girls on the feeding and general care the heifers should receive. Mr. Davidson also expressed his appreciation at being able to meet such an enthusiastic number of boys and girls as were present at the meeting, and who were members of the Hamiota Shorthorn Club. There is every indication that with the number of boys and girls who are interested in the Shorthorn breed in the Hamiota Club, this district will become the future home of the breed for the province. Since the distribution of the heifers on November 30, a number of applications have been received from boys in the district wishing to join, and who desire to purchase heifers of similar quality to those already placed in the district.



Royal Cherokee

The Hampshire boar which carried off the highest breed honors at the National Swine Show, 1920.

Entire satisfaction was expressed by all who were fortunate enough to observe the splendid line-up of heifers which were purchased, and much credit is due to Mr. Strachan in securing such a uniform and high-quality lot. The satisfactory manner in which the placing and distribution of the heifers was carried out can also be attributed to the able assistance rendered by the local breeders and the agricultural representative, E. G. Wood.

#### Famous Aberdeen-Angus Bull Dead—Left 219 Sons and Daughters

Oakville Quiet Lad, grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the 1912 International Livestock exposition, died in Iowa a few days ago at 14 years of age. He was a remarkable sire in many ways, but especially so in demonstrating what a great sire will do in a small pure-bred herd of a beginner in pure-bred livestock.

The records of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association show that 219 pure-bred bulls and heifers were recorded as his get since 1911, and probably there were many more bulls and steers that were not recorded in the early days of this little struggling herd in Iowa when pure-breds were a drug on the market at anything over beef prices. Among them are such sons as Idolmère supreme champion of the breed at the 1919 International Livestock Exposition; U. of C. Jock, grand champion steer at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; U. of C. Jock 3rd, champion pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer at the 1919 International; and many prize winners at the great shows at Chicago for the past five or six years. His sons head leading herds in both Canada and the United States and his grandsons have gone to South America to carry on for the "better sire" movement in newer cattle empires being built on that continent.

When Otto Battles bought his first pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus he was a poor farmer whose local elevator owner wouldn't sell him a load of corn to feed his bonnie "Doddies" for fear he could not make good. Those were the days when a farmer who spent over \$50 for an animal with a pedigree was looked upon as not being quite responsible, and the neighbors held informal discussions as to what was best to do with the young chaps who insisted on going to the bow-wows via the pure-bred livestock route. Now the Battles herd is one of the famed herds of the world, and its show herds have been seen at the fairs in all parts of the U.S. and Canada, and the sales of pure-bred sires from his herd are made in all sections of North America, both by mail and by personal inspection. The pure-bred sire put this farmer over the grade; and his great pure-bred sire, used on pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cows made him famous, and at least well off, in these days of large fortunes.

#### Mr. Potts Corrects a Mistake

Continued from Page 9

after the other the three competing couples stopped of their own accord to watch.

The simple preliminary of conventional dancing with which the winners had begun had gradually developed into an exhibition of intricate movements which the pair were executing with grace and finish. They pirouetted and dipped and side-stepped to the music like professionals, their motions synchronizing as if the interpretation were under control of a single mind. Either Miss Bella Robbins, of the Grand Central Hotel dining-room, was in a hypnotic trance, or she was the most expert dancer in the world to be able to follow such elaborate leads as her partner was introducing; either that, or the two had practiced that dance for hours at a stretch.

Like many others of the astonished onlookers, Amby Potts and Martha Murchison glanced at each other in silent wonder. So completely absorbed in the dance were the two principals that they seemed to have forgotten their surrounding and the conspicuous position in which their enthusiasm had placed them. Bella's cheeks were flushed with a natural color which quite obliterated the touch of rouge which was her customary make-up; her lips were parted. Mr. Chatterson wore a fixed, self-satisfied smirk; it was as if he had said to himself: "I'll make these rubes sit up and take notice for once in their lives," and knew that he was doing it. He was deliberately "showing off." An odd couple indeed—the plump little hotel waitress, dressed in the latest city fashion, familiar with the latest cabaret dancing frills, and the famous editor in a full-dress suit, father of little Edgar, who had just turned five, and Vivian, who was eight, and enjoying her school work very much!

Again Amby's perplexed eyes sought Martha's as the dance ended in a crash of music and an outburst of plaudits.

"Let us go now, Amby, if you don't mind," she said quietly.

(To be continued next week)

## Farm Women's Club

### Ten Dollars and a Junior Club

**A**LL you live U.F.W.A. women who read this page of ours, know how good you feel when you have worked so very hard to make your club a success and you hear some such remark as, "Yes, Mrs. So-and-So, we have a nice district here, and so sociable. Of course, the winters are long, but somehow we do not mind them so much any more since we got our U.F.W.A. started. We surely keep things on the go now." But how many of you have been all aglow inside when a youngster of around 16 years said to a visiting cousin, "Look here, Bud, I would love to come to visit your folks, but by Jimeny I don't see how I can. There's the debate on City versus Country Life next week, and I would not miss that for anything. Then there's the play and social in the schoolhouse the next Friday, and I have a part in that. We are also going to have a skating party at Mrs. Smith's place, and a sleigh-ride to the Brown farm, and our meetings every two weeks." "Oh, come in another month." "Well, I will see, I can't promise, for that senior member of ours always has suggestions which make the next doings even better than the last ones again." Well any of you women who have not felt this glow of satisfaction do not know one of the greatest thrills.

Immediately after our convention in January, at Calgary, I made my plans to carry out the suggestions given us by Mrs. Gunn, convener of junior work. I called a meeting of the boys and girls of my district after consultation with the mothers at our U.F.W.A. meeting. I told these children of the great treats the U.F.A. had in store for the junior

2. A signed statement by the parents must be submitted that the money was made by the sole effort of the contestant, without assistance from them or others, advice excepted.

3. In case of stock, every item of feed must be carefully recorded. No charge need be made for housing.

4. In case of garden, or field crops all field work as well as marketing must be done by contestant only. Land used must be rented.

5. In case of egg settings, or hens for hatching, these may be hired from some one, the rent for hen to be deducted from the money realized at the end of the contest.

6. Everything bought and sold must be at market price, or if it is a article without a fixed market price, the price paid and received must be the actual value. An abnormally low price while buying and high price when selling will disqualify the entry.

7. It is allowed to turn the money over as many times as contestant finds this possible between the dates mentioned, every transaction to be recorded.

8. A prize or prizes won at local fairs with anything which was grown or produced as a result of the investment of this one dollar and contestants own individual effort, may be added to the account as receipt.

9. A special meeting will be held for the purpose of awarding the prizes. Three adult judges named by the Junior Branch of the Gopher Head U.F.A. will decide who will receive these. Judges not to be parents of any contestant.

10. A prize of \$5.00 will be given to the boy or girl who has made the most money.

A prize of \$2.50 will be given for the

### U.F.W.M. CONVENTION

The Convention of the U.F.M. will be held in Brandon, January 12, 13 and 14

There will be a

### Special Session for U.F.W.M., January 11

Locals which have women members and women's sections should make sure of sending their delegates in time for Tuesday's meetings. The special business of the women will be disposed of before and after the sessions of the general convention so that the women will not miss any of the general convention.

branches; how they would enjoy having their regular meeting; how much they could do to improve our community; how great it would be to learn about the way our country is governed in order to know all about it when they were old enough to help to govern this country themselves; how they would enjoy community games, singing, plays, debates and many other things. I explained how they could become members of that great organization.

I had no trouble at all to get them organized. It seemed to me, it was the very thing they had been waiting for. After duly electing their officers, they got down to business. They first set the age limit at from 12 to 18 years, and decided to meet in the schoolhouse every two weeks, and also to get up a play to raise funds. They had had some experience in this line as they had given a play in November to raise funds. They decided on Fun in a Photogallery, and they, as well as we, surely did have fun. We also had violin and piano solos, several songs, patriotic drill and the two club songs.

A shadow social followed this program, and we cleared \$104. This was ample for what we wanted. We got a baseball outfit complete, a tennis outfit and a football. The local store-keeper gave them all these at wholesale prices. All summer long they had their games and they agreed there never was such a summer on this lonely prairie.

In March I thought out a dollar contest along the lines of the one held in Saskatchewan. I had no rules to go by and did as well as I could. These are the rules, they may be a guide to some other club:

1. The one dollar is to be spent for material, seed, stock, or eggs, or something similar, with the object of making as much money out of it as possible from March 20 till October 1, 1920.

most complete report on how it was done.

11. These reports will have to be in writing and will not be judged by the final amount made. The points considered in judging are: bookkeeping ability, knowledge of the article produced with the dollar, judgment in choosing the thing best adapted to contestant's ability and circumstances, and judgment in marketing the produce.

12. The decision of the judges to be final.

#### Result of Contest

Now if you want to know what this contest did for these children I will tell you in a few words: Ten of them took out their dollar and the ten made \$190.25. Their methods were all different, in fact there were only three who worked along similar lines. The girl who made the most money was Gertrude Hough. She made \$69.25. She turned her money over and over by crocheting first, planting garden-stuff, planting as much wheat and barley as her money received for crochetwork would permit her. Her bookkeeping account covered four pages, every item was so carefully recorded, that the judges had to award her also the other prize. The others made from \$15 to \$20, only one or two not getting as much as the \$15.

What has it done for them? It has taught them that thinking before investing, that making of a definite plan before starting brought the best returns. It taught them that only by keeping track of everything the real results of their labor could be ascertained. They learned that by purchasing a small quantity of pure seed the crop turned out better than when a larger quantity of just any old seed had been sown. It taught them that one who grew his potatoes under the proper conditions, tended them carefully and dug them

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This famous tonic and conditioner will enable you to carry your stock through the winter without the usual lowering of tone and vitality and consequent general ill-health. Use it liberally, it represents maximum health insurance.

Dealers from coast to coast sell it in 40c., 75c., \$1.35 and \$1.75 packages; and 25 lb. pails at \$3.75—order from yours or write

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1 envelope Cox's Gelatine, 3 cups (1½ pints) water, 1 teaspoon beef extract or bouillon cube. 1 cup (½ pint) chopped celery, 4 tablespoons chopped sweet red peppers, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, 3 cups (2 lb.) chopped cooked meat. Parsley.

Pour water into a saucepan, sprinkle in Gelatine and dissolve over fire; add beef extract or bouillon cube and cool; then add celery, red peppers, seasoning and meat. Pour into a wet mold and leave in a cool place over night. Turn out at serving time, cut in slices and garnish with parsley.

Any kind of left over meat may be used in this way.

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when new potatoes were a luxury, received more for his crop than if he left them in the ground until everybody was digging them. It taught them that co-operation makes for better result. The sister and brother who went into all their schemes together were able to accomplish more. In this case, one sold ice cream, the other lemonade at every dance and had a regular booth after their \$2.00 had increased. It kept them all going, and they had something definite to strive for after school hours.

Then their out-door games became so popular that older boys and girls wanted to come in. They first made the age limit 12 to 21, then 12 to 25, and now they take as members everybody who is not married.

Winter is here now, they have a skating rink and are studying another play. They intend to have a mock parliament and mock election soon. Their secretary attended the secretaries' convention in Calgary, and spoke there on the work the Gopher Head juniors have done. They are going in for Red Cross work too, and I myself am so convinced that this club is making these young people into first-class citizens that I would like to shout from the housetops.

You women and men who have the welfare of our agricultural youth at heart, organize your juniors, help them get started and you will find that their happiness will repay you hundredfold for the time and energy you give to this work.

#### Energetic Bagot U.F.W.M.

With a membership of only 22 this local has done splendid community work of various kinds. A real "Farmers' Day" was staged in July in the form of a plowing match. Not only were there competitions for plowmen, but the younger fry were able to enjoy races and other sports of all kinds. A hot dinner was served by the women's local at noon in order to convenience those who had driven a long distance, and later on tea was provided. Through this enterprise \$60 were realized. Another event of interest was the ice cream social, at which the children of the district helped with the program. A box social was held at an earlier date when the proceeds amounted to something over \$50. Here again the younger people assisted by helping very materially to make the entertainment the success that everyone voted it to be. If the next generation are not ardent enthusiasts in the Farmers' Movement it will not be the fault of the present members who are interesting their children in community service.

At the regular meeting of the local, subjects of special interest to the members were discussed by the most able people in the community. The care of children, planning Sunday meals, the best way of dairying or making bread, care of eggs for sale, how best to entertain young people in winter evenings, the banking system and marketing of grain, were all presented in a very able manner by those who were the best posted on these particular subjects. Not only do the members of this local speak with ease at their own meetings, but some of their number were sent to help nearby organizations by taking an active part in their programs.

After three years of active and persistent agitation, the Bagot U.F.W.M. have been successful in seeing that a public health nurse was established. They feel that this is one of their greatest accomplishments. The Child's Health Alphabet has been to five schools in the district by this active local. They have also been able to cheer some of the sick members by visiting and sending fruit and flowers.

When the need for clothing for the people of the dried-out districts was so great, the local took up the matter and collected 90 pounds of good second-hand clothing, which were sent away to those who could make good use of them. Monetary assistance was given to the Marne School in order to help to buy a gramophone which is such a great help in making good citizens of our New Canadians. The L.O.D.E. National War Memorial Fund also benefited by this local's generosity.

At the time of the recent referendum, several cartoons were published in the local paper in the interest of the temperance campaign. A committee was appointed to see that every woman's name was on the voting list, with the

result that the local was highly complimented on its efficient organization.

#### Briefs

"The Hustlers" certainly enjoy our Juvenile Grain Growers' Club. We have our meetings every Friday from three to four o'clock. When we first organized we had topics at our meetings but during the summer we played basketball instead. The basketball outfit was bought with the proceeds of a ten-cent tea and an ice-cream social, which we held at the school. We also presented our teacher, Miss B. Wallace, with \$5.00 for a birthday gift. Last Friday we had a pie social which brought us \$120. We are going to get a hot-lunch outfit and the remainder will help to buy a piano for the school. Now that the cold days are here again we are having topics and would like very much if you would send us some suggestions.—Bessie Riddell, secretary, Hustlers J.G.G.

Progressive local U.F.W.A. is progressive in more than name. They have a junior branch which they call the Progress Junior. They discuss a variety of subjects. At the last meeting Mrs. Young read a paper on Child Welfare, and just before that they had a paper by the teacher on What the Government is Doing, a paper on Home Bookkeeping and an interesting address on Sweet Peas, by the secretary of the junior branch. Discussions follow all papers. New members are added at almost every meeting. They are planning a bazaar to be held in the fall, and are having the hearty co-operation of the junior branch. The juniors are contributing "white elephants" for the bazaar. They recently had a paper from one of the members of the U.F.W.A. on Mock Parliament. They have a splendid Red Cross committee which does very good work. The club has no supervisor, but members of the local take an interest in its work. They have a membership of 16.

At the last regular meeting of the Glen Leslie local, plans were discussed whereby the local might help the widows and families of soldiers in unfortunate circumstances. Each member was asked to contribute what clothing she could, and a sum, to be decided upon later, is also to be taken from the treasury for the purchase of flannelette to make children's garments.

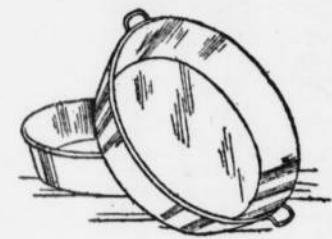
Attley has a new local U.F.W.A. Mrs. E. C. Hallman, associate director in Medicine Hat district, organized the local. This local is getting away to a splendid start with an initial membership of 17, and already has established a junior branch. The junior branch has recently ordered a library from the Extension Department of the University. They have appointed Mrs. Chas. Ahern as librarian.

Olds local is one of the most progressive in Alberta, because since the beginning of the year its membership has exactly doubled. It has now 28 members enrolled. The majority of the members are interested in the work and find it helpful. One of the finest features of the Olds meetings is that all members take part in the discussions. When they last wrote they were expecting a visit from Mrs. Price. They report that they are money makers too, having \$143.74 in their treasury.

Conway U.F.W.A. has a touch of originality about it. They have very good meetings and are purchasing a moving-picture machine for the benefit of the community. They collected their moving-picture fund by giving a social which netted them \$87.25. They had a visit recently from Mr. Harris, director of the U.F.A., who gave them an encouraging address. The result was that seven new members joined. Occasionally they have joint meetings when the ladies serve lunch.

Mrs. E. C. Hallman, of Medicine Hat, is responsible for a new local to be known as the Rainy Hill U.F.W.A. Mrs. A. Stennes was chosen president and Mrs. T. E. Alson was chosen secretary. They report recently that Mr. Francis, of Alsask, is conducting a campaign through their district.

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Hens, 4 lbs. and over.	20c
Ducks	22c-24c
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Chickens, medium condition	20c
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## Dried Fruit Dishes

**I**N the winter months dried fruits are a great stand by for the homemaker. They can be ordered in large quantities, and are easily stored, which is of immense advantage to those who are short of pantry space. They also supplement the canning supply, which was smaller than usual in many cases this year, owing to the high price of both sugar and fruit.

Since the days of canning, dried fruits have not been used to the same extent as they were previous to the perfecting of the cold pack method. This is a pity. Fruits that have been dried are a splendid source of energy and help to vary the diet. At the present time apples, apricots, dates, figs, pears, peaches, prunes, raisins and currants are all on the market at reasonable prices. Generally it is advisable to purchase the products that are sold in packages rather than in bulk, as the former are usually much cleaner than the latter. That is a matter, however, which must be decided by the homemaker herself.

Dried fruits contain considerable material that is useful for keeping the human furnace in operation. Raisins, dates, figs, prunes and currants consist largely of sugar with some mineral matter and a certain amount of tough woody material. Sugar gives energy; mineral matter helps to build bone; while the woody substance affords the bulky material that is needed to give sufficient ballast to the meal. Apart from the points just mentioned, all fruits, even though they are acid, help to prevent acidity in the blood, which is of great assistance in keeping well. The chief deficiency of dried fruits is lack of water. This is easily remedied by soaking them over night, which restores the moisture that had to be evaporated in order that the fruit could be kept from going bad.

Raisins are dried grapes; and prunes are a certain kind of plum that has been dried. The process was formerly carried on by drying in the sun, but there are today a large number of companies that evaporate the water from fruit by using a current of air that has been warmed by artificial heat.

### Storing Dried Fruits

In the average home, glass jars with good tops are the best kind of container to use, as it is possible to see what is inside without using labels. Many people have sealers that are not quite good enough for canning, owing to chips or cracks, that would answer very well for storing dried foods. Others have several two-quart jars that are not being used, which are also suitable for this purpose.

### Preparation for the Table

All dried fruits should be washed in two or three waters before using, as dust is apt to cling to them. Fruits that are to be stewed need to be soaked over night in cold water to cover, if they are to be tempting when served. They should be cooked in the same water as it contains some of the nutriment of the fruit itself. Owing to the large amounts of sugar in many dried fruits, it is unnecessary to add much sweetening.

material in order to make the food palatable, but in every case it is advisable to suit the family's taste. When sugar is used it should be added ten minutes before the end of the cooking, as it has the effect of toughening the woody part of the fruit. Lemon juice and rind and orange juice often improve the flavor of this class of food. Rind should be grated very finely, taking care not to include any of the white part, and can be placed in the saucepan with the fruit at the commencement of the cooking. On

the other hand, the juice of any fruit is used more economically if it is added after the food is removed from the fire. Cloves or stick cinnamon give added flavor to dried apples.

### Stewed Pears or Peaches

Wash the fruit thoroughly and soak over night in water to cover. In the morning simmer it in the same water until cooked. If sugar is needed, add it ten minutes before taking the pan from the fire.

### Dried Fruit With Cereal

Raisins, dates or figs, if added to home cooked breakfast cereal, make a nice variation to one of our staple foods. Its nourishing powers are increased and less sugar is needed.

### Banana and Raisin Dessert

1 cup seeded	
raisins	
1 cup stale bread	
crumbs	
4 cups sliced	
bananas	
1/2 teaspoon salt	
2 tablespoons	
sugar	

1 teaspoon fat

Grease a baking dish with the fat. Place half the bananas in the bottom, and cover with bread crumbs. Add the raisins, which have been stewed in a small amount of water, and put the rest of the bananas on top. Sprinkle the top with the sugar, cover the dish, put it into a hot oven for 20 minutes, reduce the heat and leave it 20 minutes longer. This dish can be served hot with boiled rice.

### Ontario Date Cake

1/2 cup fat	1 package dates
1 1/4 cups sugar	3 ounces candied peel
4 cups flour	3 eggs
4 teaspoons baking	milk
powder	

Cream the fat and sugar together. Sift flour and baking powder. Chop the dates and shave the peel finely. Beat the eggs till light, and add them alternately with the dry ingredients. Use enough milk to make a stiff batter. Bake as a loaf cake.

### Prune Mold

1 pound prunes	Juice and grated rind of
1/2 cup sugar	one lemon
1 ounce gelatine	

Soak the prunes in cold water over night, and measure the liquid in the morning. Use only three cups, and if there is not sufficient juice left, make it up to that amount. Stone the prunes, cut them in halves and simmer gently with the sugar and lemon rind for 25 minutes. Add the gelatine, which has been previously soaked in cold water, and the lemon juice, and stir to make sure that the gelatine has dissolved. Moisten a mold and pour in the mixture, setting it in a cool place to become firm. Serve cold with cream or custard sauce. A few blanched almonds stuck into the top after the mold is turned out make a nice variation.

### Baked Apricot Dumplings

Soak two cups dried apricots over night in enough water to cover. In the morning drain off the remaining liquid. Make a biscuit dough and cut out in circles with a large sized cookie cutter. Wrap two or more halves of apricots in each piece with a teaspoonful butter and a tablespoon sugar. Place the dumplings in a greased pan, and bake until a nice brown in a hot oven. Serve with a favorite sauce or cream and sugar.

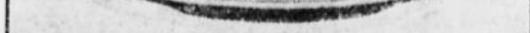
### Golden Salad Dressing

1/2 cup apricot juice	1-3 cup sugar
1/2 cup lemon juice	2 eggs

Blend the whites and yolks together, but do not beat till light. Add the fruit juices and the sugar. Cook in the double boiler until thickened, stirring constantly. When the mixture will coat a silver spoon it is done, and should be immediately



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Rice and Prune Mold

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### Western Canadian Sandwiches

1 cup seeded raisins	1/4 cup sweet cucumber
2-3 cup cold boiled ham	pickles

Combine the ingredients and put them through the food chopper. Mix with salad dressing and one teaspoon lemon juice to spreading consistency.

### Date Rolls

Roll light bread dough quite thin, and spread it with soft butter and chopped dates. Roll up the dough and cut into pieces half an inch thick with a sharp knife. Place in a greased pan, let them rise until light and bake in a moderately quick oven.

### Raisin Gingerbread

1 cup brown sugar	1 teaspoon baking soda
1 cup molasses	1 teaspoon ground ginger
1/2 cup shortening	1 cup bottling water
3 egg whites	1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 cups flour	1 cup seeded raisins

Mix together thoroughly the sugar, molasses and shortening. Add the hot water and combine well. Sift together all the dry ingredients, and add them to the first mixture, beating until all the materials are thoroughly combined. Add the raisins and bake in a moderate oven 40 minutes.

### Prune Bread

1 cup scalded milk	1/2 yeast cake
1 tablespoon melted shortening	1/4 cup lukewarm water
2 tablespoons sugar	3 cups flour (about)
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup prunes

Soak prunes in water to cover over night. Simmer gently until soft enough to pit easily. Drain and cut in quarters. Put shortening, sugar and salt in hot milk and let stand until lukewarm. Add the yeast, which has been dissolved in the lukewarm water. Warm flour slightly and add enough to make a dough, beating until it is too stiff to use a spoon. Place the dough in a greased bowl, cover and let rise to double in bulk. Knead slightly and flatten into a square with the fists or a rolling pin, using a light motion. Cover the dough with prunes and roll up like a jelly roll. Place the loaf in a well-greased pan, having it about half full. Brush over the top with melted shortening; let rise again till double in bulk, and bake

### Apricot Conserve

3 pounds dried apricots	1 can pineapple or 2
3 1/2 cups corn syrup	oranges
1 cup shelled almonds	

Soak the apricots over night. Cook in the same water until soft; add the pineapple cut in small pieces; then the corn syrup and the nuts chopped in pieces. Cook slowly until thick. Pour into clean jelly glasses, and when cold cover with melted paraffin.



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in a hot oven from 45 minutes to one hour. A sponge may be set over night if preferred.

#### Raisin and Rice Mold

1 cup rice	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
12 cups boiling water	1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
1 cup raisins	1 teaspoon butter

Have the water boiling vigorously and add the salt. Pour in the rice which has been previously washed and picked over. Do not add the rice so quickly that the water stops boiling or the rice will be sure to stick. Let it boil hard for ten minutes. Drain, saving the liquid for soup making, and place the rice in the double boiler with one-half cup water and the sugar, salt and butter. Cook for 40 minutes, or until the rice is tender. Mold in a single large mold or in cups. Turn out on to a dish and serve with whipped cream.

#### Hands Across the Counter

Continued from Page 8

one dealer who had issued a price list previous to ours issuing a second one after ours was out, quoting prices that we could not meet. As a result of this we have had advisory boards of different branches come for miles very indignant on account of the fact that our prices were above the quotations of other dealers. On such occasions there was nothing to save us except to frankly explain the conditions and appeal to their loyalty. Speaking generally, when the farmers have understood the situation thoroughly they have remained loyal to their own business.

"The financing of the business on a cash basis has not been an easy matter," continued Mr. Hagerman. "It was extremely difficult at first, and it is by no means an easy thing yet. It must be remembered that we started in business when it took 100 per cent more capital than it would have taken in normal times. Besides, in the two years since the war there have been many lines of commodities that could not be bought at all, and there were other lines on which it took months to get deliveries. On top of all this, owing to the boycott, we couldn't get some of the popular lines of many commodities."

The indications are that the worst is over. A million dollars or two a year is quite a chunk of business. This high and mighty attitude may go for a time when there is a world shortage of goods and every big supply house is months behind in filling its orders, but when the shoe of hard times starts to pinch and goods begin to look for somebody to buy them, the big fellows will not be so pernickity. A big change has already been noted. I spent three days with Mr. Hagerman in October. We travelled together from Truro to Moncton and then on through St. John and up to Woodstock, the headquarters. The drummers were on his trail most of the time. A couple of hundred thousand dollars of business a month will attract the sellers when they want to sell hard enough. The probabilities are that soon the company will be able to buy at its own discretion.

#### The Get-Together Spirit

The company has another mission besides developing a better system of distributing goods and the simplification of the marketing process. I have not been a close student of maritime politics, but it looks very much to the casual observer that the politicians down there, as elsewhere, have consistently followed their chosen profession of bedeviling politics. They have made divisions where no real division of interest exist. They have striven to

keep the provinces apart and to magnify local jealousies. But the co-operative movement is not a stay-apart movement. It is a get-together movement. Its inter-provincial influence has already been felt in the maritimes. A representative meeting of delegates from Nova Scotia has voted unanimously for the extension of the co-operative company's activities into that province. The New Brunswick board has decided to accept the invitation and establish branches in Nova Scotia.

In Prince Edward Island I met men who are strongly in favor of having one big co-operative distributing system for the three provinces. That is hopeful.

"Why should there be differences between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?" said Mr. Hagerman, recently. "As an organization of farmers our interests are common. Why should there be provincial boundaries in the United Farmers' movement? Their aims and objects are the same in every province in Canada, and if the United Farmers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can forget that there is a line of division, and decide to work together to accomplish those aims and objects, they will have taken a great step in cementing all our people in one great commonwealth of co-operation."

#### Death of Joseph McCallum

Readers of The Guide will learn with regret the news of the death of Joseph McCallum, of Armstrong, B.C. Mr. McCallum was born in King, Ont., 57 years ago. He came west when he was 20 years of age and settled at Oak Lake, Manitoba, where he resided for 26 years. Eleven years ago Mr. McCallum moved to British Columbia, where he has since resided. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and two daughters, Mary P., associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, whom our readers have come to know intimately through the Countrywoman page and her work in the farmers' organizations in the three western provinces, and Alvina, of the Armstrong public school. The only son, Mervin, lost his life in the aerial service overseas in August, 1918. The funeral service was held from the Presbyterian Church in Armstrong, and the ministers officiating were Rev. W. Stott and Rev. P. Henderson.

#### Relief for Starving Armenians

Hon. T. A. Crerar has consented to act as chairman for the prairie provinces of the Armenian Relief Fund, and is sending out an appeal for contributions to enable food, clothing and medical assistance to be sent to the starving women and children who are being so terribly persecuted by the Turks. The Armenians have been persecuted, massacred and enslaved by the Turks for many generations, chiefly because of their steadfast adherence to the Christian faith. During the war they were our allies, and fought as our allies against the Turks, and out of a total population of four millions, one million perished. The Turks are now apparently bent on the extermination of the Armenian people, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who have been forced to flee from their homes must die of starvation this winter unless aid is given them.

In the appeal which he is sending out Mr. Crerar says:

"In the name of a continuing desperate situation, we are appealing to you again for our Armenian orphans at this Christmas season. Last winter, the Toronto Globe brought the despair of Armenia to the attention of the public. There was a noble response. This winter, with the persecutions of the Turks still unchecked, the despair is even darker, and the task of raising funds more imperative.

"Thousands of these little waifs must perish during the next few months if we withhold our help. It is a matter of life and death.

"There fathers and mothers have left them this heritage because for 500 years Armenians have clung to the Christian faith, and that has been the chief offence against their Moslem persecutors.

"In the name of all that is human and Christian, we ask you once more to help them."

Contributions should be sent to C. W. Rowley, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg.

## Sea fish

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Brain clear.*

You can quite safely purchase your winter's needs of frozen fish and store in the open, if necessary, so long as the temperature goes no higher than 25 degrees above zero.

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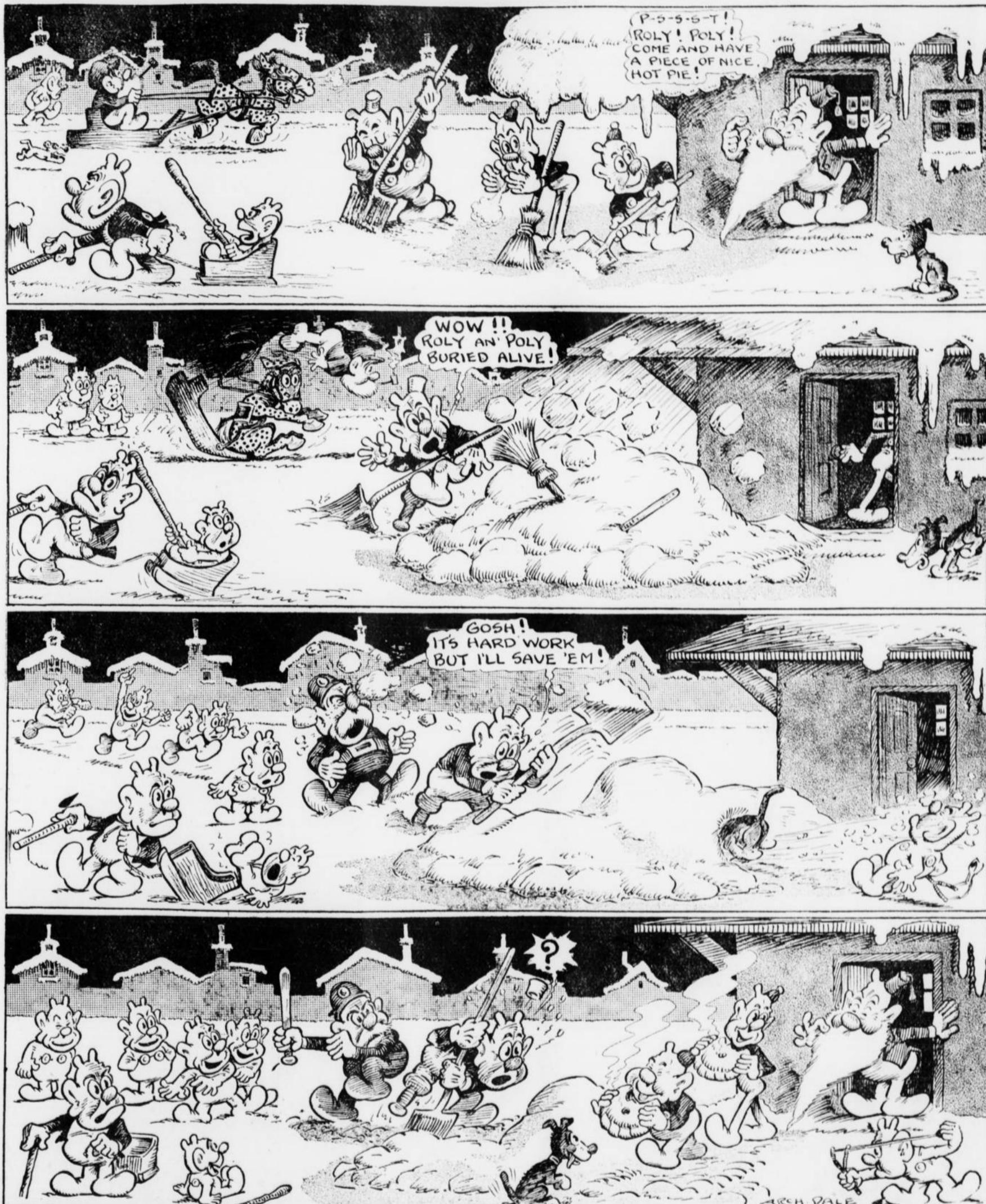
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# 'The Doo Dads'. Sleepy Sam Works Hard — for Once!



There has been a heavy fall of snow in the land of Doo this last week. The snow piled up in great drifts around Doc Sawbones' house. The twins smelled something good cooking in the kitchen and were quite easily attracted in that direction. Poly decided that it was a shame to have such an old man as Doc shovel the heavy snow away from the walk. So Poly, with a broom, and Roly, with a shovel, started in. They persuaded Sleepy Sam to help them, but of course Sam went to sleep on the job as he usually does. Old Doe came to the door, and seeing the industrious twins so busily helping clear away his walk he invited them in to have a nice piece of hot pie. Sam was so far away in dreamland that he did not hear the pleasant call of Doc's.

Just as Poly, who was last entering the house, disappeared through

the door, a huge pile of snow slid off the eave of the house right on to the very spot where the twins had been standing. This wakened Sam, and he immediately thought that the two were buried under that pile of snow, for only the ends of the broom and shovel could be seen. Sam started in to save them, and for once in his life he was willing to work hard, for to tell the truth he was very fond of the mischievous twins. Just as Sam had nearly finished the pile and was beginning to think that Roly and Poly must be pretty flat under the snow, who should walk out of the house but Roly and Poly, each with a delicious piece of hot pie. Poor Sam feels dreadfully bad over doing all that hard work for nothing.

## LIVESTOCK Various

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**SELLING—1920 BARKSHIRE SOWS**, 145 TO 170 pounds. Tops. \$40, others \$35; also young boars. Allen B. Woodard, Sedgewick, Alta. 50-2

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**SELLING—1920 BARKSHIRE SOWS**, 145 TO 170 pounds. Tops. \$40, others \$35; also young boars. Allen B. Woodard, Sedgewick, Alta. 50-2

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**450 ACRES SUITABLE FOR MIXED FARMING.** 18 miles south of Prince Albert, on G.T.P., one-and-a-half miles from station; 70 acres broken, good hay, house, barn and well. \$2,500 cash wanted, balance on mortgage. R. W. Smith, 230 21st Street, West, Prince Albert, Sask. 46tf

**TENDERS WANTED—160 ACRES, 11 MILES** from Whitewood. Subject to reserve price \$5.00 acre. Is less than half assessed value. Highest tender above this price secures property. Clear deed. Taxes paid. Inspection invited. Write offer. Victor LeFebvre, Whitewood, Sask. 51-3

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**I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS.** Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Missouri. 41-5

**SELLING—320 ACRES, 300 UNDER CULTIVATION**, good buildings; three miles from town; \$55. acre, half cash, balance arranged, or \$48 acre cash. J. E. Weir, Bountiful, Sask. 49-5

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**FOR SALE—640-ACRE RANCH, 150 ACRES** under cultivation; lots of hay and pasture; eight miles from city. For further particulars apply Box 185, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

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**WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER FARM OR** unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 50-2

**CATALOG POSTPAID—CHAPIN** Farm Agency, Boston.

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Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

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**FOR SALE—CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS AND** corral poles, in car-load lots at wholesale prices. The Prince Albert Fuel Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 41tf

**SEVEN FOOT CEDAR POSTS, FOUR INCHES** up; 17 cents f.o.b. Gassie, Carr, about 1,400. Wabush Farmers' Co-operative Club, Wabush, Ont. U.F.O. 282. 50-6

**CORDWOOD—TAMARAC, SPRUCE AND SEA-**soned white maple at lowest prices. Write to V. E. Johnson, Riverton, Man. 50-5

**FOR SALE—WILLOW POSTS AND GREEN** poplar four-foot wood. Millet U.F.A. Co-operative Association Ltd., Millet, Alta. 51-3

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 17, 1920.  
**WHEAT**—Scarcity of offerings of cash wheat on local market during past few days and the fact that wheat is in demand for all-rail export business has placed cash wheat and December option contract in very strong position. During the past week growers have sold little cash wheat, and it seems apparent that considerable wheat now in store will be held until spring unless market does much better during winter months. On the 15th instant the U.S. government published figures showing some fifty millions more wheat available for export in the U.S., and a "bear raid" on the Chicago Exchange the following day was the result. It is a significant fact that the purchases for account of foreigners that same day were heavy, and export buyers have been in the market there daily for some little time. It appears probable that all American surplus will be sold for export and that Americans will buy Canadian wheat during coming winter and spring for domestic consumption. Under circumstances governing, we believe that current values are low, that Europeans are buying cheap wheat which will be replaced later in the U.S. with wheat from Canada bought at higher values.

## THE WHEAT POOL

There is great interest among farmers regarding the proposed co-operative wheat pool. Wherever they meet together it is being discussed by them. From districts so far apart as Lethbridge and Portage la Prairie, come reports of resolutions passed in favor of the plan by largely-attended district conventions. Discuss the plan with your neighbors. If there are any questions you wish to ask concerning it send them to The Guide. They will be answered direct or through its columns.

**OATS**—Not much change in values for the week. Market continues quiet, influenced daily by action of American corn and oats. U.S. government report was construed as bearish on corn and oats and shows large quantities of both grains available in U.S. Farmers are not forcing grain on to markets here or in the south, figuring, in many cases, that the grain is worth more than its market value on the farm. While export business in oats is dull, there is a certain amount being worked right along, and while there is nothing to suggest any strong bull market in the near future, we maintain that oats with other grains will do better eventually.

**BARLEY**—Demand for cash barley continues good and offerings light. During past few days considerable tightness has developed in December contract barley, with the result that the week shows a gain in this option of four cents, while the May future is unchanged for the period. Barley has not come onto the market in large quantities this fall, and the existing demand has well cared for all offerings of the cash article.

**FLAX**—With the usual rapid fluctuation flax seed has declined 11 cents. Enquiry is not urgent just at the moment and crushers are just taking the grain as offered. Flax around two dollars is cheap, but as long as business conditions are such that linseed oil is in poor demand by paint manufacturers and others who are afraid to buy commodities at present levels, we cannot expect any urgent demand for the raw material.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 13 to Dec. 18 inclusive. Week Year

	13	14	15	16	17	18	Ago Ago
Oats—	53	51	50	51	52	52	92
Barley—	58	55	55	56	57	57	93
Dec. 82	83	83	88	81	87	81	164
May 81	82	81	82	81	82	80	158
Flax—	205	208	201	198	196	208	507
Dec. 205	208	200	201	198			

## In Livestock Circles

### Obituary

James McKirdy, one of the best known and highly esteemed farmers in the West, died suddenly at his home at Napinka, Tuesday, December 9. The late Mr. McKirdy was 50 years of age, of fine temperament and admired for those sterling qualities of his race which have marked so many of our leaders of agricultural thought. His birthplace was a farm at Craignegour, Cumbria. His family left Scotland for Quebec while he was a lad, but migrated further west to Manitoba in the early eighties.

He was a prominent figure in the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, of which his brother is now a director, as well as president of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association. He has been a writer in many of the best horse magazines, as well as a judge at leading shows. In addition to his brother William, at Napinka, he is survived by two sisters in the same town and a brother in British Columbia.

### Testing Grows Popular

There are now 4,000 accredited herds in the United States.

### Lands Big Order

According to the last issue of American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, Roumania has just placed with Canadian mills a woolen contract worth \$7,500,000.

### America Importing Shires

Sixty Shire horses, the first shipment to cross the Atlantic in two years, on account of foot and mouth disease, have arrived via the steamer Michigan of the Atlantic Transport Line, as the result of a special arrangement between the British and American governments.

### War Against Foot and Mouth Disease

The British Ministry of Agriculture will conduct exhaustive experiments in studying foot and mouth disease, in floating laboratories fitted up on board obsolete warships. The work will be done at sea to overcome the risk of spreading the disease. This is believed necessary to maintain Great Britain's cattle export trade, as sporadic outbreaks of this disease seriously interfere with shipments of stock to many countries, including the United States.

### Graham's Clydesdale Importation

John Graham, Carberry, Man., has received three Clydesdale stallions in a recent shipment from his brother, Robert Graham, Kilmallock, Kelso, Scotland. One is a two-year-old, one a four-year-old and the other a five-year-old. The first was got by that excellent horse, Count Victor, 12108, a son of the world-famed Hiawatha, 10067, and himself no unsuccessful premium horse. The dam of the colt was by the well-bred horse, Keepsake, 15889, descended from the world-famed Moss Rose, 6203. The older horses are got respectively by the champion sire, Dunure Footprint, 15203, and his scarcely less noted sire, Baron of Buchlyvie, 11263. The dam of both was got by Bancer, 11253, a horse which "made good" in New Zealand, and the second dam was by Montrave Forager, 9054, a horse which carries a suggestion of his breeding in his name. With these three descendants of famous stock in the Montrave stud, Mr. Graham should secure good patronage among Clydesdale breeders in Manitoba.

### Champions Excluded

The Iowa Belgian horse breeders have ruled that in the future no stallion nor mare shall be allowed to compete for championship honors at the International Belgian horse show at Waterloo after having once been made champion, but shall be eligible for entry in the group classes. This policy has been in effect elsewhere for some time. It has one merit in that it tends to increase entries at shows. There are some outstanding individuals which are practically certain to be returned champions if they but turn out in competition. If these undisputed champions were once out of the way, there would be more inducement for the next best to come out after honors. Of course, there are two sides to the question; it lessens the educational value of fairs, as it tends to keep the best stock at home, and it cuts out a possible source of revenue for those who have invested big money in exceptional animals.

### Follett Wins Two Cups

Fair-goers at both Calgary and Chicago were cheated of some good competition when Follett Bros. took their show flock back to the farm directly after Saskatoon fair. At both Regina and Saskatoon this flock won the cup for the best Saskatchewan Oxford-Down sheep. They were strong not only in the old classes, but showed an exceptionally fine group of lambs of their own breeding. Judge Wilson, at Saskatoon, who has had a very wide experience with show sheep stated that the pen of lambs shown by Follett was the finest he had ever laid hands upon. After looking over the Oxford exhibit at the Chicago International, the writer is of the opinion that Follett's appearance there would have meant an increase in the large list of prizes which went to the central province.

### Toronto Shorthorn Sale

The sale of imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns held at Toronto, December 3, by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, T. A. Russell and J. A. Watt, is counted a success in every particular, taking in mind the conditions under which the trade is operating at present. An average of \$1,250 was made on the imported cattle and the exceptionally high average of \$1,100 on the Canadian-bred stuff. Thirty-two animals altogether changed hands. The top price

was reached twice. Robertson Bros. paid \$3,000 for Gainford Marigold 4th, the imported two-year-old by Ruler and out of April Marigold. Sir Frank Bailey also paid \$3,000 for Inverness Princess Augusta, a roan three-year-old bred by Wm. McAllister, Drakes, Inverness, sired by Abdolton King Tulip. Other very good prices were realized. Mark Guardhouse paid \$2,400 for Lawton Dorothy. Sir Frank Bailey took Golden Bud 2nd for \$1,900. Each one of the breeders who participated in the sale still reserve a few of the animals from the recent importation. Mr. Marshall is particularly enthusiastic about two bulls which will be offered to the public at a private sale in the future.

### Shorthorn Association Directors

The election by ballot of directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the prairie provinces has resulted as follows: Alberta and British Columbia—J. Charles Yule, Castairs, Alta., and Wm. Sharp, Lacombe, Alta., Saskatchewan—R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, and E. R. Mooney, Weyburn. Manitoba—J. G. Washington, Ninga, and John Strachan, Pope. These directors will hold office during the year 1921.

### Manitoba Winter Fair

Since the destruction of the Manitoba winter fair buildings by fire early in the winter there has been some apprehension on the part of stockmen lest it would prove impracticable to hold a show before spring. These fears have been definitely ended by the announcement of the fair board which reached us during the week. The dates

selected are March 16 and 17. The show will be held on the summer fair grounds. In this connection it will be remembered that the successful winter fairs of 1911-12 were held here with even less accommodation than now exists. The horse exhibit will be limited to stallions of the Clydesdale, Percheron, and Belgian breeds. This will ensure the usual splendid opportunity for owners who have stallions to club to meet the representatives of the clubs. The show in cattle will be the usual fat steer exhibit, including boys' fat calf and continuation classes. Prize lists will be published before the end of this year. The premiums in all sections will be the same as in 1920. The poultry show will be held in February, and exhibitors are promised the prize lists for this at an early date.

### Children's Classes at Edmonton

To encourage the children is one of the most important duties of today—in any sphere of life—and the Edmonton Exhibition Association are going about this duty in a very practical way. They have just issued their prize list for the calf, sheep, and swine feeding competitions for boys and girls over nine and under 17 years of age, to be held at the Edmonton spring livestock show, April 11 to 16, 1921. The children are required to assume care of their calves on January 1, and of the sheep and swine on February 1.

In the class for beef calves, 20 cash prizes are offered, the first three being for \$75 each, with added cash prizes by the various pure-bred associations. There are also a number of special prizes, including silver challenge cups, wrist watches, club bags, purses of gold, and other articles, to the girls and boys coming the greatest distance, to the youngest boy and girl, etc. In the class for dairy calves, 12

cash prizes are offered, augmented by cash donations from the pure-bred associations and by special prizes. All told, in addition to the 32 regular cash prizes, there are 26 special prizes offered in the two sections, including the Lieutenant-governor's silver medals. The Exhibition Association also announces that a consolation prize of \$5 will be paid to every child showing a calf who does not win one of the regular or special prizes.

The children's sheep and pig feeding contests also carry liberal prizes, and provision has been made for the care of the exhibits while the competitors are at school or laid up by illness. As competitors must assume charge of their calves by January 1, and of their sheep and swine by February 1, they are urged to select their exhibits now, and write for a copy of the prize list.

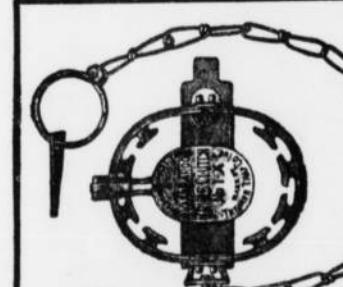
### Lloydminster Breeders Meet

The well-attended annual meeting of the Lloydminster Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association was held in the secretary's office, December 4, at which much important business was transacted. J. H. Brown was appointed representative to the cattle breeders' meeting, to be held in Regina, and was instructed to endeavor to arrange a bull sale at as near a date as last year as possible. An offer was accepted from James Davidson, of the Dominion Shorthorn Association to supply a car load of heifers for the next sale. The following officers were elected: President, J. H. Brown; vice-president, M. Alsager; directors, A. V. Juggins, Geo. Brown, D. McKenzie, W. H. Thornton, J. H. Abel, Lloyd Turner, S. Rackham, P. F. Huntley, H. S. Bruce, and J. A. George. The financial report showed the association to be in a satisfactory position.

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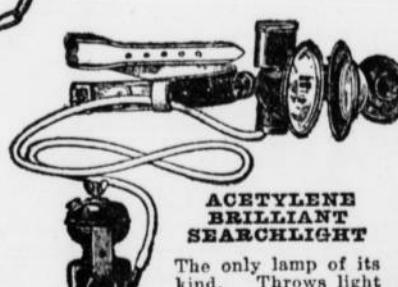


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